

S. Firms n Build China

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wed for Sale

Norman Kempster
WASHINGTON, May 30 (LAT) — Secretary of Defense Harold Brown said yesterday that the United States would permit American firms to build factories in China to produce U.S.-designed helicopter equipment.

Conclusion of three days of talks between Mr. Brown and Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Geng Biao yesterday that the United States would permit American firms to build factories in China to produce U.S.-designed helicopter equipment.

Mr. Brown also said that the United States had authorized American firms to sell China a wide range of nonlethal military equipment, including transport aircraft, air radar, trucks, helicopters, communications gear and equipment for jet aircraft engines.

Although many details have not yet been worked out, the agreement is the most concrete step yet in the emerging military relationship between the two powers, and against each other in the Far East.

Mr. Brown, standing beside Mr. Geng Biao, said the purchase of U.S. support equipment by China is a sign of the United States' growing military alliance with the United States.

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John Paul In France

Pope John Paul II and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France ride past crowds lining the Avenue des Champs Elysees on Friday at the start of the pope's four-day visit to France, the first papal visit to the country in 176 years. Details, Page 3.



Order on Defense Level Reversed

U.S. House Rejects '81 Budget

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, May 30 (NYT) — The House resoundingly rejected a compromise budget for fiscal 1981 last night because it contained too much money for the military, thus sending it back to a House-Senate conference. Shortly afterward, it paradoxically instructed House conferees to insist on keeping the military spending figures.

"I've got two mandates and I've got headaches," Rep. Robert Giambo, D-Conn., chairman of the House Budget Committee, said after the vote. "First of all, we'll all have a nice quiet weekend and calm down."

The House voted 242 to 141 to reject the compromise budget of \$113.3 billion that was worked out in a House-Senate conference last week. It was a victory for President Carter and Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., who had opposed the budget on the ground that it was too heavily weighted toward military spending at the expense of domestic programs.

Then, after a third of the members had gone home, the Republicans seized the initiative and proposed a motion to instruct House conferees to stick with the military spending figure. The measure was adopted by a voice vote after the Democratic leadership lost a tabling motion and failed to obtain enough votes to adjourn.

The initial rejection was the result of large-scale defections by Democrats.

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U.S. Economy:

Index Declines

By Record 4.8%

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, issued by the U.S. Commerce Department, fell a record 4.8 percent in April, it was reported yesterday.

The decline in the index was the steepest since the department began keeping track in 1948. The plunge eclipsed the previous record drop of 3 percent set in September 1974 when the United States was mired in the worst recession since the Great Depression.

The news prompted hectic trading in the dollar, which closed mixed in Europe for day. Gold rose \$15 an ounce. Details, page 11.

Private Enterprise Tiptoes Into Cuba

In Attempt to Stir Slumping Economy

By Marilee Simons

HAVANA, May 30 (WP) — The daily drama of exodus from this Communist state has obscured a series of radical internal reforms that mark one of the most fundamental transformations in the 21-year history of the Cuban revolution.

Both the exodus and the reforms stem in large part from the same root — a deep economic slump that has brought long unfulfilled expectations into the open along with government acknowledgment that the Cuban economic model contained some near disastrous misallocations.

Even before the refugee crisis, the government had introduced the first in a series of structural changes, aimed at reducing the state's omnipresence in daily life and creating more room for private enterprise and personal initiative. Western Cuba-watchers have described the changes as important ideological concessions.

Although still visible only on a small scale, the changes pose a stark contrast to Cuba's past economic policies. Nearly alone among Soviet-aligned states, Cuba had obliterated all vestiges of private commerce.

While some small farmers were permitted to keep their property, all produce had to be sold and distributed by the state. Every worker, from auto repairmen to physicians, was employed by the government, and every Cuban was guaranteed a job even if make-work had to be invented to occupy him.

The new rules imposed by the government include the sale of farm products in free markets and the issuance of licenses for craftsmen and entrepreneurs to go into business for themselves. State companies have been told that their priority is to make profits rather than simply producing goods or providing jobs. The managers' new freedom to hire and fire personnel ends the official myth that there can be no unemployment in Cuba.

On the zigzag course of the Cuban revolution, the new measures signify closing of the "idealist period," when Cuba's leaders believed that a Socialist conscience would be enough motivation for people to work.

Although by the early 1970s, the ideologues began to admit that material incentives were indispensable and started providing a few more consumer goods, this thinking was not followed up with any significant changes in the economy.

Now, like the Soviet Union and China before it, Cuba is unabashedly re-establishing the relationship between efforts and rewards as a way to stir the sluggish economy.

The first changes are visible already. Last week in Havana and several provincial towns, the first free farmers' markets opened. By all accounts, people pounced on them. They sold out within a few hours. They are modeled after the Soviet markets where peasants can sell their surplus after complying with the quotas that they must sell to the state. For the first time in years outside the black market, prices were set by bargaining and not by the government.

After years of quiet moonlighting, often charging in goods rather than cash, carpenters, electricians and other repairmen now have started to work for themselves legally. They buy a license, equivalent to paying a tax, and take on private jobs. If they want to expand their

business, they can now hire workers. They can also rent out their homes. They can also rent out their homes. They can also rent out their homes.

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Thatcher Approval Needed EEC Reaches Accord On Farming, Budget

By Murray Seeger

BRUSSELS, May 30 (LAT) — The nine members of the European Economic Community today concluded a package agreement on three crucial issues that have stymied activity in the community for nearly a year.

If British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher adds her vote to the endorsements of the other eight governments, the community will have solved its budget crisis until 1982.

The combined deal would also resolve the "lamb war" between Britain and France and permit an increase in guaranteed community farm prices that Britain has blocked. The governments also agreed to a British demand to draw up a community policy on fishing.

Mrs. Thatcher precipitated the crisis last year by warning her EEC partners that Britain would no longer accept the financial agreement that made her country the biggest net contributor to the community's budget.

Thatcher Rejection

The issue was discussed last spring at an EEC summit meeting in Strasbourg and then debated by the heads of government at the winter summit in Dublin. Last month in Luxembourg, the community partners offered Mrs. Thatcher what they considered their maximum reduction in payment but she rejected the deal.

Relations among the heads of government, with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on one side and Mrs. Thatcher on the other, turned chilly. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt told Mrs. Thatcher that they would not again bargain over the issue at the summit level.

The final agreement was put together during an all-night negotiation session among foreign ministers meeting under the chairmanship of Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

As current occupant of the rotating post of chairman of the Council of Europe, made up of the Cabinet ministers of the community's members, Italy was eager to resolve the issues before it plays host to another summit conference in Venice June 12 and 13. "I think this completes the list of subjects that form the so-called package," Mr. Colombo said. "There are no winners and no losers."

Under the proposal now before Mrs. Thatcher, Britain would pay into the community budget 609 million European Units of Account — a denomination based on the basket of community currencies — this year instead of projected payment of 1,784 billion. Next year, London would pay 730 million units instead of the anticipated 2,4 billion.

At the current value, the proposal reduces the expected London outlay to the community by \$1.67 billion this year and \$2 billion next year. The payment for a third year would also be reduced.

The cash savings in the deal is smaller than the amount — about \$745 million — rejected by Mrs. Thatcher in Luxembourg. At that time, however, she said that her objection was that the community members had not extended their offer far enough into the future.

As he left the Brussels meeting to discuss the package with Mrs. Thatcher, British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington told reporters: "I recognize it is everyone's last card and I will tell my government and let you know its point of view."

He testified that in late April the elder Donat-Cattin had asked him to warn Marco that he had to leave the country immediately because his arrest was imminent. Mr. Sandalo claimed to know that the father took this step after being told by Mr. Cossiga that precise evidence against his son had emerged.

On the following morning, Mr. Sandalo and some of his friends were arrested by the carabinieri in Turin.

Italian newspapers have been speculating that Mr. Sandalo felt betrayed by the Donat-Cattins and that he incriminated them out of a desire for revenge.

The commission has a choice of declaring the case closed or submitting it to the full Parliament for debate.

In another development today a jailed member of Prima Linea, Fabrizio Gai, issued a statement through his lawyer urging Italy's political terrorists to lay down arms. "Let's put an end to the terrorist aspect of our struggle," he said.

Mr. Gai appealed to his companions to continue the revolutionary fight by other means. He said that the terrorist movement had become isolated from the masses and that there was no hope of regaining popular support unless the movement changed its methods and stopped using terrorism as its main weapon.

Major Solar Flare
May Disrupt Radio

BOULDER, Colo., May 30 (AP) — Two active regions in the sun's southwest quadrant produced a major flare yesterday that could set off a minor magnetic storm on Earth tomorrow night and affect radio communications, solar forecasters say.

Solar flares are classified partly by their output of X-radiation, with an X-class flare producing the most radiation. Phil Powell of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration said yesterday's flare, detected by NOAA satellites, was rated X-1.

Agriculture ministers, who were also meeting, reached agreement to include lamb and mutton among the products to be protected by EEC price guarantees, a key French demand. France has blocked the importation of British lamb because it claimed that the product was underpriced and subsidized by cheap

British imports of New Zealand lamb. The ministers agreed to increase prices guaranteed to farmers by 5 percent, a figure negotiated previously but blocked by Britain. All the issues were interlocked because about 70 percent of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Allegedly Warned of Arrest

Italy Premier Questioned Over Terrorist's Escape

By Henry Tanner

TURIN, May 30 (NYT) — Premier Francesco Cossiga today was interrogated for 2½ hours by a parliamentary commission in Rome in connection with charges that he had personally protected the son of the vice-president of the Christian Democratic Party, Carlo Donat-Cattin, against being arrested as a terrorist. The case has suddenly shattered the truce that Italy's political parties have been observing with respect to the issue of terrorism and its handling by the government. The development could have far-reaching consequences, not only for the future of the Cossiga government but also for Italy's political and social stability in a wider sense.

After the hearing, Mr. Cossiga told reporters: "I am serene. My conscience is clear."

Mr. Cossiga became embroiled in the case when Roberto Sandalo, a confessed terrorist, told the police in Turin after his arrest a month ago that his friend and fellow-terrorist, Marco Donat-Cattin, had been spirited out of the country with the help of his father after Mr. Cossiga had warned the elder Donat-Cattin that Marco was about to be arrested.

The investigating magistrates in Turin took Mr. Sandalo's assertions seriously enough to submit them to the Special Commission of Inquiry, which deals with criminal charges involving members of Parliament.

Warrant Issued

Young Donat-Cattin first made the headlines early this month when an arrest warrant was issued against him on charges of belonging to Prima Linea, the country's second most dangerous terrorist organization, and of having been involved in several terrorist operations.

The elder Donat-Cattin at that time announced that his son had left home two years earlier and that he had not been in contact with the family since. He offered to resign as vice-president of the Christian Democratic Party but the offer was declined.

After an initial flurry of partisan attacks on Mr. Donat-Cattin, the political interest in the case abated, as leading politicians of all parties took the position that the father could not be blamed for the crimes of his son. This changed when Mr. Sandalo, in his confessions to the Turin police, disputed the elder Donat-Cattin's claim that he had no contact with his son.

Mr. Sandalo, on the contrary, maintained that he had been a frequent visitor at the Donat-Cattin house in Turin and had served as an emissary between the family and Marco, while the latter was living underground.

He testified that in late April the elder Donat-Cattin had asked him to warn Marco that he had to leave the country immediately because his arrest was imminent. Mr. Sandalo claimed to know that the father took this step after being told by Mr. Cossiga that precise evidence against his son had emerged.

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Crowds Line Avenue as Pope Visits Paris

From Agency Dispatches
May 30 — Crowds lined up along the Champs-Élysées today to greet Pope John Paul II at the beginning of his papal visit to France. The pope landed on a helicopter and was greeted by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and his cabinet.

A 100-member security force lined up along the Champs-Élysées, described by police as the most important and crowded street in Paris. The pope and his 23-person party arrived at the Champs-Élysées at 11:30 a.m. and were greeted by President Giscard d'Estaing and his cabinet. The pope and his party then proceeded to the Notre-Dame de Paris, where he will celebrate Mass tomorrow.

The pope's schedule also includes a visit to the Champs-Élysées tomorrow, where he will meet with the French episcopate. The pope's visit to France is the first by a pope since 1804.

At the Place de la Concorde, Pope John Paul II called for international religious freedom. "The Catholic faith is perfectly respectful of all those not sharing its ideal," the 60-year-old pontiff said. "If the church demands religious freedom for itself, it is normal that it also respects the convictions of others. It demands, for its part, that it be allowed to live, to bear witness publicly and to address itself to consciences."

Vatican officials said Pope John Paul II has been concerned about the future of Roman Catholicism in France, where more than 80 percent of the population is baptized in the church, but only about 13 percent practice their religion regularly.

Hinting at the decline of the church's influence in France, he urged today that France's 45 million Catholics "give the church and the world the example of unflinching faithfulness and missionary zeal."

The recommendation emerged at the conclusion of a two-day meeting of the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, grouping 39 member organizations with a combined membership of 56 million workers.

Committee officials said that they hoped it would influence forthcoming meetings of Western leaders dealing with global economic strategy, particularly the summit meeting of Western leaders scheduled for Venice June 22 and 23.

Trade unions in the West currently face "alarming prospects for yet higher unemployment in the OECD area, together with hundreds of millions of unemployed and underemployed in the developing countries," the concluding statement said.

"Comprehensive employment strategies are long overdue," it added. The consensus of the 90 union officials attending was that while fighting inflation should not be abandoned, economic policies should be shifted away from relying heavily on monetary policies, particularly the pursuit of high interest rates.

"We are calling for a departure from reliance on and obsession with monetary policy," said Lane Kirkland, President of the AFL-CIO, and representing the United States. He said at a news conference that inflation only aggravates unemployment, which in turn "vastly increases the costs of government spending."

The committee's final statement, which Mr. Kirkland said he agreed with fully, urged that the heads of state and government of the seven nations meeting in Venice next month "give detailed consideration" to several key areas of economic policy.

Above all, the leaders of the United States, Britain, West Germany, Japan, France, Canada and Italy attending the summit should "in this process absolute priority to the achievement of full employment," the statement said.

Specifically, the committee said that with a focus on "integrated policies on employment, inflation and growth," OECD member countries should attempt to accomplish the following: Protect the purchasing power of workers and low-income groups; maintain and develop public services; safeguard social security systems and shorten work time by 10 percent.

Meanwhile, in their efforts to fight inflation, governments should concentrate on toughening anti-trust policies, monitoring prices and pricing policies of companies, while channelling investments into areas "where it most needed," the statement said. It cited as examples of such investments, urban rehabilitation and promotion of energy-saving and alternative-energy sources.

In other recommendations, the committee said that the West's oil-consuming nations should cooperate to arrive at "a common approach and organize a constructive dialogue with the oil-producing countries." It added that Western leaders should strive "to find a mechanism of consultations on prices and supplies of energy as well as all the other aspects of their economic relationships, also in the context of global North-South negotiations."

Committee sources said, however, that there was broad consensus that the 1979 summit meeting of the West's leaders held in Tokyo last year focused too heavily on energy and that it was hoped that the Venice summit would more closely resemble the 1978 economic policy oriented summit meeting held in Bonn.

The committee's stressing full employment policies was also designed to influence a meeting of a two-day OECD ministerial level meeting which opens here next Tuesday. Foreign, finance and economics ministers from member countries will consider the economic outlook for the area and review "convergence prospects at the outset of the 1980s," the OECD said in a statement announcing the meeting.



U.S. conservationist Dexter Cate is surrounded by newsmen as he leaves court in Japan after sentencing Friday.

Japan Deports Dolphin Liberator To U.S., Suspends Jail Sentence

TOKYO, May 30 (UPI) — An American environmentalist was sentenced to six months in jail today for freeing 300 dolphins destined to be slaughtered by Japanese fishermen. He then was ordered deported because his visa had expired.

Dexter Cate, 36, of Hilo, Hawaii, was convicted of damaging fishing nets on Iki Island, 600 miles southwest of Tokyo, to free the trapped dolphins on Feb. 29. He was taken immediately to an immigration office and was to be deported as soon as the paperwork was completed.

Fishermen on the island have killed more than 2,000 dolphins this year, claiming that they deplete fish stocks. The court in Cate's trial, which began in April, upheld the fishermen's claim that they had to kill the dolphins to protect their livelihood.

Cate, who belongs to the 350,000-member Fund for Animals, maintained that dolphins are highly intelligent animals and have a right to live. He charged that the court avoided the real issue of who was responsible for depletion of fisheries.

The court sentenced Cate to six months in jail, but postponed the sentence for three years. He was ordered deported because his tourist visa expired April 24.

Western Nations' Union Leaders to Seek Full Employment, Then Fight Inflation

By Axel Krause
PARIS, May 30 (HTT) — A committee representing trade union leaders of Western industrialized countries today urged that full employment, rather than combating inflation, should be the direct and primary goal of their governments' economic policy.

The recommendation emerged at the conclusion of a two-day meeting of the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, grouping 39 member organizations with a combined membership of 56 million workers.

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Botha Expands Military's Role in S. Africa

By Caryle Murphy

CAPE TOWN, May 30 (WP) — In an experiment popularly known as "General Botha's Junta," the 20-month-old administration of Prime Minister Pieter Botha has greatly increased the influence of the South African military establishment in day-to-day decisions of government.

At the heart of Mr. Botha's overall policy is the use of the military as a power base to implement limited socio-economic reforms against rightist civilian opposition, often from within Mr. Botha's own National Party, while totally marshaling the country's institutions for an inevitable conflict.

Not incidentally, his plan has acquired a military vocabulary: It is described as a "total strategy" to win what is perceived as the outside world's "total war" against the white minority government.

Closely associated with this plan is Mr. Botha's handpicked defense chief, Gen. Magnus Malan, with whom Mr. Botha has a close working relationship since serving as defense minister under former Prime Minister John Vorster. When Mr. Botha succeeded Mr. Vorster, he kept his portfolio as defense minister, and brought Gen. Malan with him into the decision-making spheres of the government.

Military-State Union

By doing so, Mr. Botha wedded the powerful military machine to the administration, strategic planning and policy-making of a regime that by its own admission is fighting for survival against the internal challenge of its disenfranchised black majority and the military threat of its black African neighbors.

"Why do you think Botha kept the defense portfolio?" asked an influential member of the secret society of Afrikaner men, the *Broederbond*, and a man who helps shape Mr. Botha's policies. "It was not because he thought he was the best defense minister. It was in order to make reforms."

"The structural changes, to the extent [of those] we in South Africa have to make, have never in history been done in a democratic manner," he said.

While rightist whites complain that the army is "forcing integration" down their throats, many other whites think Mr. Botha's rule approximates an "enlightened dictatorship" that is giving pragmatism an edge over ideology in the government's approach to race relations and maintenance of white rule.

"Nobody's complaining much because it's bringing in reforms," said an observer.

'Politics of Control'
But opponents of the government's racial policies believe the ascendancy of the military has ushered in the "politics of control" in which social and economic changes, and the political consequences that will flow from them, will be carefully paced and regulated so as not to endanger state security.

For them, Gen. Malan struck an ominous note in a newspaper interview three years ago — before Mr. Botha was prime minister — when he referred to the "conflicting demands of a total strategy and a democratic system."

In a mature state the fundamental concepts of conflict entail far more than war," he said. "Every activity of the state must be seen and understood as a function of total war."

The military's promotion of a program of reforms is a tactic to stave off war, observers say. "They adhere to the American West Point view of guerrilla war

that fighting it is a matter of 'winning hearts and minds,'" said South African political analyst David Willers.

"Top generals believe that separate development [apartheid] is still workable. Soweto [a black township near Johannesburg] needs tarred roads, bathrubs and electricity, they say. They think in terms of basic human needs. But they don't think of political rights so the blacks can bargain for these amenities," said an Afrikaner academic close to the military.

"Don't forget, the military is made up of Afrikaners, white South Africans. They are not working for majority rule. They are working to avert it," said a white newspaper editor.

"The military wants the government to have a plan — we are doing our 20 percent by defending the borders, now you do your 80 percent, they say to the politicians," said Piet Cillie, Afrikaner professor at Stellenbosch University.

Mr. Botha is giving them a plan that calls for drawing every sector of society — industry, business, the press, universities, the military — into a government-directed effort to build up a moderate consensus of all races for gradual, limited change in South Africa.

To increase coordination, Mr. Botha recently appointed a board of industrial leaders to advise the military on defense planning. Afrikaner historian Hermann Giliomee cited this as one example of South Africa's "emerging military industrial complex," similar in some respects to that of Brazil.

The vehicle for the coordination of the military's views with those

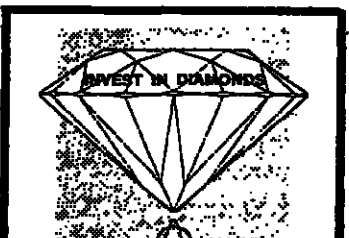
from other departments is the State Security Council. This is a statutory body that was dormant under Mr. Vorster but now meets every two weeks as part of Mr. Botha's extensive reorganization of government administration.

The council has become the government's main think tank, taking over a function that used to belong to the *Broederbond* alone. The secretariat is reportedly heavily staffed with military aides. In many ways it is already an alternate cabinet by virtue of decision it makes.

Cuban Athlete Defects to U.S.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 30 (UPI) — The head coach of Cuba's national swimming team has defected to Puerto Rico and asked for political asylum in the United States, immigration officials said yesterday.

An immigration spokesman here identified the defector as Eulogio Antonio Alberto, 29, and said that he defected after shipping away from a Cuban swimming team participating in a weekend competition in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.



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There are about 5,000 French planters on the islands and about 450 Britons. British informants said the French planters with the help of the Americans want to break up the condominium and set up a mini-state if they cannot win control of the government. They seek to abolish taxes and possibly set up casinos, land development projects and other enterprises.

In Canberra, Australian government sources said a policeman in Santo, on Espiritu Santo, was wounded by an arrow. The sources also said the separatists kidnapped police and seized government offices in Tanna, the biggest town 300 miles southeast of Santo, but that police had retaken Tanna after an exchange of gunfire and freed all the hostages with no casualties reported.

New Hebrides Seeks Aid To Suppress Rebellion

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, May 30 — Britain and France have been asked to intervene in the New Hebrides islands in the South Pacific to suppress an anti-government uprising, the Foreign Office announced today.

The revolt, thus far believed to have caused at least one injury, is said to have grown out of disputes between the English-speaking Cabinet and the French-speaking opposition over who will be in charge when the islands, which have been jointly administered by a French-British condominium since 1906, become independent July 30. That date has been pushed by the Cabinet, assented to by Great Britain and reluctantly accepted by France.

The islands have a population of 120,000, mostly Melanesians. The insurgents have taken over the largest island, Espiritu Santo, in an effort to set up a separate republic. American businessmen seeking a tax haven, who have formed a group called the Phoenix Foundation, and French planters are said to be backing the insurgents.

Hebridean officials at the capital of Vila said the insurgents abducted two local administrators on Espiritu Santo — the district commissioner, Joseph Valesa, and his assistant. Other rebels attacked the island's police station, disarming the police and taking their uniforms, the officials added.

The rebellion began Wednesday when rebels surrounded Mr. Valesa's home and demanded that he leave the island, said Peter Taurakoo, private secretary to the chief minister of New Hebrides.

Mr. Valesa radioed Vila and was instructed to stay where he was.

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Committee sources said, however, that there was broad consensus that the 1979 summit meeting of the West's leaders held in Tokyo last year focused too heavily on energy and that it was hoped that the Venice summit would more closely resemble the 1978 economic policy oriented summit meeting held in Bonn.

The committee's stressing full employment policies was also designed to influence a meeting of a two-day OECD ministerial level meeting which opens here next Tuesday. Foreign, finance and economics ministers from member countries will consider the economic outlook for the area and review "convergence prospects at the outset of the 1980s," the OECD said in a statement announcing the meeting.

In other recommendations, the committee said that the West's oil-consuming nations should cooperate to arrive at "a common approach and organize a constructive dialogue with the oil-producing countries." It added that Western leaders should strive "to find a mechanism of consultations on prices and supplies of energy as well as all the other aspects of their economic relationships, also in the context of global North-South negotiations."

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GO ON GREEN.

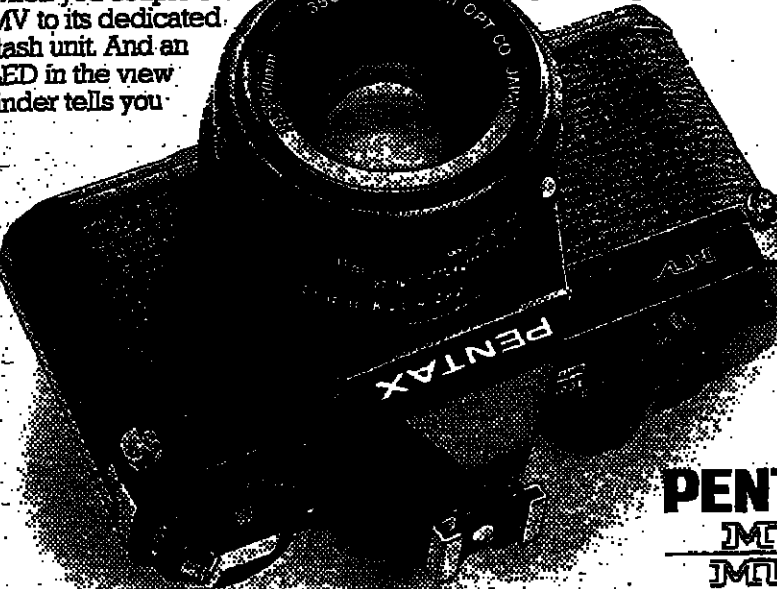
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Peking Leadership Rehabilitates China's Last Emperor — Pu Yi

PEKING, May 30 (UPI) — China has officially rehabilitated its last emperor, who died a commoner under the Communist government.

The restoration to favor of Henry Pu Yi follows the posthumous rehabilitations of some of the biggest names in Chinese history, including Ghengis Khan, the Mongolian war lord. The campaign by the current leadership is aimed at restoring the reputations of major figures purged during the governments of Mao Tse-tung and the "Gang of Four."

Pu Yi, who also was made head of the Manchukuo puppet regime by the Japanese in 1934, died in 1967.

Pu Yi was born in 1906. When he ascended the throne in 1908 as the 12th emperor of the Qing dynasty, he was one of the world's wealthiest and most pampered monarchs. He was dethroned in 1912 when the first republic in China was born.

Fleeing from Peking 12 years later, he took shelter in the Japanese Embassy in Tientsin and began collaborating with Japanese militarists. When Japan established the state of Manchukuo in northeast China in 1934, Pu Yi was named puppet emperor.

He attempted to escape to Japan at the end of World War II, but he was captured and taken to the Soviet Union by Russian troops. In 1946, Pu Yi appeared at the Tokyo War Tribunal as a witness.

He was returned to the China after the 1949 Communist takeover and was sentenced to "labor reform." He was pardoned in 1959 but an official memorial service is regarded by the leadership as the "final and full" rehabilitation of a disgraced person.



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Back to a Sometime Eden

There is a special poignancy in the return of former President Milton Obote to Uganda, after nine years in exile. Once upon a time, people counted Uganda's blessings. It was seen in the 1950s as a rich and contented country, a "pool of good will, prosperity and peace," in the words of John Gunther. It was the Commonwealth's leading producer of coffee and cotton, and none of its land was owned by Europeans. Yet it was this Eden that came under the baleful rule of Idi Amin, a gangster dictator who stripped the treasury and slaughtered thousands while failing in eight years to build a single school, road or hospital.

No doubt Mr. Obote shares some of the responsibility for this wretched history. After becoming Uganda's first president in 1962, he got embroiled in a struggle with the country's four tribal kingdoms, alienating the most important of them, the Baganda, by banishing its king. He feuded with Kenya and formed a close alliance with his fellow Socialist, Tanzania's Julius Nyerere, blighting the hopes for an East African economic community. So unpopular did Mr. Obote become that Amin was acclaimed as a savior when he seized power in 1971.

Yet Milton Obote, a reflective man, has had much to ponder in his exile in Tanzania.

A year after the fall of Amin, Ugandans are united only in detestation for that despot. Successive appointed presidents have failed to brake the drift to anarchy or dispel the suspicion of widespread corruption.

Mr. Obote has friends in power, notably among the military, and there is a good prospect that he will return to the presidency in an election conducted by his allies. Like India's Mrs. Gandhi — and Richard Nixon not long ago — Mr. Obote is in a position to seek the sweetest of vindications: at the polls.

In the present muddle, Uganda could do worse than to grant him a second chance. Certainly his alleged radicalism looks less menacing today than a decade ago; the overnight transformation of Robert Mugabe from a Marxist terrorist into Zimbabwe's statesmanlike prime minister has its relevant lesson. Still, Mr. Obote labors under a suspicion that he owes too much to Tanzania, whose army toppled Amin. The closer the links between Mr. Obote and President Nyerere, the wider the gulf between Uganda and Kenya. If the modern history of Uganda teaches anything, it is that bloody-minded tigers lurk in the bush of Eden, ready to devour even the least martial of Socialists.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Soviet Allies Disporting

If things keep going the way they are, it will be tempting to change the name of that sports assembly to be held in Moscow this summer to the Allied Games. According to the list of participants announced this week, every ally of the Soviet Union will be sending a team of athletes. So will most allies of the United States — with notable and honorable exceptions. The majority of the nations whose athletes will be at home are in Africa and the Islamic world.

No doubt this will be taken by the Russians as a major defeat for the U.S. effort to organize a boycott. The Russians will also inevitably interpret it — and this should be more troubling to America's allies and to Third World nations than any reaction in Washington — as an endorsement, or at least a toleration, of the invasion of Afghanistan.

A more correct interpretation, it seems to us, is that various governments in the West — Britain and Italy are prime cases — have failed to get one simple truth through the heads of their athletes. It is that international sports and international politics have become inextricably mixed largely through the efforts of the Soviet Union. The Kremlin has actually published a document for its own citizens stating that the decision to hold the Olympics in Moscow is a recognition of the "legitimacy" of the regime. Athletes, submerged in striving for an edge of a hundredth of a second or a tenth of a point, may not comprehend that. Politicians have no excuse not

to. The Italian government's policy of not opposing the decision of its athletes to go to Moscow but barring them from taking along the flag and the national anthem is lame.

The numbers game — who's boycotting and who's not — will go on right up to the final day of the events in Moscow. The organizers, both there and in Lausanne, seem prepared to forget their rules about deadlines and welcome any athletes who want to come. (Unless, of course, they happen to be from Taiwan or another of the excluded nations.)

But it is obvious that the Summer Games this year will be no more than a shadow of past Olympics. Without Americans, a swimming or track meet — not to mention a basketball tournament — hardly qualifies as world-class competition. The same is true of gymnastics without the Japanese or cycling without the West Germans. Competition in some of the less publicized sports — archery and the equestrian events, for example — may, by decision of each sport's international governing body, not be held at all.

It is unfortunate that some nations, particularly those that count themselves as friends of freedom, have chosen to give in to short-term pressure. But others have been willing to put principles above gold and silver medals and the adulation of the crowd. What is likely to be most remembered about this summer's sporting events in Moscow is not who was there but who was not.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Debating With Anderson

Will President Carter participate in a televised campaign debate that includes independent John Anderson? The answer is no, but it is clothed in a fig leaf. "It is not our intention to be involved in a debate with third- or fourth- or fifth-party candidates," says spokesman Jody Powell. "Once you start opening up the process, then it is hard to decide where you will draw the line."

It's a transparent fig leaf. True, the existence of innumerable fringe parties creates a nuisance potential. That's why the Federal Election Commission says that debate sponsors may limit participation to the two major parties. But does Jody Powell really think John Anderson is a fringe candidate? One need not admire Mr. Anderson to distinguish between him and, say, Lyndon LaRouche. One need not support him to recognize how much more of a following he has than, say, the Prohibition Party.

The Carter people are saying no to an Anderson debate for tactical reasons. Incumbents don't debate when they're ahead. When polls showed Mr. Carter trailing Sen. Kennedy last winter, he said he would debate in Iowa. When the polls later showed a Carter lead, the president canceled out.

He obviously calculates that the Anderson candidacy will hurt him more than it will Mr. Reagan — especially if the public takes the Anderson candidacy seriously. The size of this Anderson difference was suggested by a Lou Harris survey issued two weeks ago. When people were asked whom they would vote for now, Mr. Anderson ran 16 points behind Mr. Reagan and 10 points behind the president. But when people were told to take

Mr. Anderson's chances seriously, they gave him much higher marks, putting him within six points of the Reagan total and two points of the Carter total. How can Mr. Anderson get people to take his chances seriously? There may be no better way than presidential debates.

The White House arithmetic may or may not be right; either way, it is the political judgment that strikes us as unfortunate and even unwise. The president obviously has the right to turn down any invitation to debate. And the public seems to regard primary debates as something like semifinals, or even quarterfinals, with numerous, even frivolous candidates, like a man named Ned Coll who enlivened his appearance in a 1972 primary debate by waving a rubber rat. But the fall debates are serious business — the finals, a part of The Process. We suspect the public by now regards participation as a duty for the finalists.

If, by the fall debate season, John Anderson succeeds in getting on the ballot in enough states and if he manages to continue attracting attention even while the other candidates are lionized at party conventions, why, then he will fairly deserve a place in the television finals, whether President Carter or Ronald Reagan agrees or not.

Mr. Reagan in fact takes a simpler and more appealing position. He says he'll debate in any circumstances. That makes it possible to imagine an event even more interesting than a presidential campaign debate with Mr. Carter: one without him.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago May 31, 1905

LONDON — The destruction of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet as a military weapon is such a marvelous affair that it is difficult to speak of it in moderation. That Admiral Togo would defeat his adversary was the firm belief of every naval man, but no one in the wildest moments of enthusiasm dreamt that the victory would have been of such an absolutely crushing character. The State Department in Washington has received a telegram from the American Minister in Tokyo reporting that: "All the Russian battleships have been sunk, with the exception of the Orel and Nicholas I, which have been captured. The Admirals Rozhdestvensky, Folkersham and Nebogatoff have been taken prisoner."

Fifty Years Ago May 31, 1930

LONDON — A report has been drawn up and submitted to the government by the committee appointed to devise a scheme for a national theater in London. The objects of the theater should be: 1) To provide in the capital of the empire a theater where the people may have continual opportunities of seeing the best plays of all ages worthy presentation; 2) to keep the plays of Shakespeare in its repertoire; 3) to revive what is vital in British drama; 4) to prevent recent plays of merit from falling into oblivion; 5) to produce new plays and further the development of the modern drama; and 6) to produce translations of representative works of foreign drama, ancient and modern.



'Hello? Yes, Chief, This Is the Pentagon. You Want Another Rescue Mission? Ready When You Are, Chief — Just Say the Magic Word!'

Why No Probe of That Rescue-Raid Flop?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Lawyers learn that clients lie; presidents learn that the military misleads." So says a Washington lawyer who has been a trusted adviser to more than one Democratic president.

After the Bay of Pigs disaster, President Kennedy appointed a task force to investigate what had gone wrong in the decision-making process. Its purpose was not to find scapegoats but to assure the president that such blundering would not again afflict his administration.

No such serious, secret, independent and nonpartisan probe is now taking place after the disaster of the Iranian rescue raid. Just the opposite: To intimidate inquiring newsmen, the Defense Department trotted out an Army colonel of undoubted bravery — who was not in charge on the ground at Desert One, and who did not have the command responsibility to decide to abort the mission — to evade questions by recalling past heroics.

Worse, the Senate Armed Services Committee, charged with oversight responsibility in these matters, suspended hearings when the executive branch drew the veil of secrecy around all facts relevant to an understanding of what went wrong in the raid's planning and execution.

The failure of America's mili-

tary leaders to plan and successfully carry out a crucial military operation is thus being blamed on bad luck. A long series of misjudgments, poor maintenance, faulty weather reporting, possible compromise of intelligence and built-in bail-outs led to a likely failure of nerve. All were human errors, the actions of men supposedly protecting all our lives — but they are being attributed to grandiose Acts of God.

Future Failure

This decision to admit of no mistakes denies President Carter the single useful result of the poorly planned or ill-managed enterprise: an understanding of what really went wrong. A time will come for another anti-terrorist military action. Carter's fear of finding out what broke down in his chain of command invites a future failure.

By refusing to discover for himself what went wrong in his only military action, Carter also removes the chance for a truly nonpartisan inquiry. As night follows day, the president who follows Carter into office will want a complete no-cover-up analysis from the military services and its critics on the aborted raid. Conducted a year later, the review will not be as valuable, and it will probably be more critical of the White House intervention in

what should have been tactical military decisions.

Although the postmortem on the rescue raid is for Carter or his successor to conduct, another probe looms, involving policy blunders on the misuse of a military officer in the conduct of foreign affairs, and it will be the task of the Senate.

The Huyser mission is a mystery that cries out for congressional investigation. The Carter administration, over the protest of the NATO commander, Gen. Al Haig, sent Haig's deputy, Gen. Robert Huyser, to Tehran to advise the Iranian military as the shah was losing power.

'Betrayed'

The Brzezinski faction in the White House insists that Huyser was sent to keep the Iranian generals in line for a possible coup to keep Iran in pro-Western hands. But the deposed shah and his friends say the opposite — that the State Department wanted Huyser to keep the Iranian military from staging any coup because the Carter administration foolishly believed it could do business with the ayatollahs. Huyser — a good soldier but an abysmal choice for a political-diplomatic mission — has been saying privately that he was "betrayed" by the Iranian chief of staff, Gen. Garabahi. It may be that the glibble Carter envoy

(who was constantly on a Tehran-Washington telephone line to Brzezinski and to the deputy secretary of defense) was coaxed by Garabahi into blocking a coup by the pro-Western generals, which led to the takeover of Iran by anti-American fanatics.

Right now, the Huyser mission is being studied in desultory fashion by Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, of the Armed Services Committee, because Chairman John Stennis, D-Miss., automatically protects all presidents and Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., is disinclined to look into a peccy disaster in an election year. The resistance to a probe is fierce, but the sore is festering.

Carter has decreed that the hostages in Iran are no longer to be treated as Topic A; we shall see whether Walter Cronkite stops the nightly reminder of their captivity at the conclusion of his newscast. Having profited from wallowing in our victimization, Carter now seeks to downplay the nation's shame.

But two great, unanswered questions hover over his presidency: What really went wrong on the rescue raid? And did Jimmy Carter's personal envoy stop the Iranian armed forces from blocking the ayatollah's grab for power? Sooner or later, we'll find out. It would be in the nation's interest to find out sooner.

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Letters

After That Flop

The reaction of the presidential candidates to the Iranian fiasco — a pious uniting-behind-President Carter — strikes me as silly. The president should fire the political advisers involved, especially the ones who said the rescue could even be attempted with such pitifully inadequate forces, and then do the honorable thing — withdraw to his farm in Georgia, where he knows what he's doing. Let Mondale and Kennedy dispute the succession to a disastrous presidency.

TIMOTHY W. CHILDS.

Rome.

On the reasonable assumption that the hostages' length of stay in Iran now entitles them to apply for Iranian nationality, they could do forthwith, after a quick me culpa act, and, of course, converting to the Islamic faith. You can't have a hostage problem without hostages, can you?

JOHN FRASER.

Meudon-Bellevue, France.

The Khomenei-inspired Iranians, so-called anarcho-bureaucratic madmen, motivated by hatred, etc., who spread terror throughout Iran, have done nothing to harm any Western people save putting them under the obvious dures of confinement for many months. Nobody has been tortured. Nobody has been killed. This in a world where killing and maiming are taken as a matter of course in most of the major cities of the West.

A.M. BELL.

London.

Sense of Purpose

The quality of Russian education is improving not only in science (IHT, May 21) but in foreign language instruction, too. Our son, who has been taking Russian at the Lycee International for the past six years, has made three school trips to the U.S.S.R. in that time, to three different cities. The schools receiving French students give intensive instruction in French during the junior and senior high school years. Other schools do the same in English or in German. But the students are not language specialists — they follow their regular school programs at the same time.

Many an IHT article has discussed the low level of language instruction in the United States. Bilingual education (no matter how useful it may be later on) is regarded as a "headache" (to quote Garrett Hardin's article on the same page) rather than as an opportunity, as it should be. Obviously, not having to learn a foreign language is easier for

American students, just as it is easier not having to take calculus, four years of chemistry, physics, and so on. But where does this royal disregard for the world beyond leave America in the long term — in diplomacy, international commerce? The Russians, regardless of what one may feel about their system, have a sense of purpose which Americans seem to lack. Talent exists in the United States, but the young people should be challenged to accomplish more, rather than less. It's in the country's essential long-term interests. The Russians, at least, seem to have understood.

BARBARA STERN.

Maisons-Laffitte, France.

Giscard's Summit

Concerning the editorial "Giscard's Mysterious Summit" (IHT, May 20): There is nothing mysterious about this summit. The basis of that special French relationship with the Soviets since World War II is the Russian fear of complete encirclement by Western European political unity, and the French nightmare of German reunification.

Only the Soviets can bring about that reunification, if and when they think the price to be paid by West Germany is right. They had and have excellent leverage to play the French card in preventing Western European political unity. French intransigence, whether de Gaulle's or Giscard's, has been extremely constant and useful to the Soviets. It can only be explained satisfactorily in the light of the above overriding French interest and apprehensions.

Brezhnev, Giscard and Gierke did not talk for five hours about Afghanistan and other closed chapters of history. French and as well as Polish apprehensions of a developing major Russian-German understanding explain this "mysterious" summit, which so clearly demonstrates growing Soviet predominance in a Europe lacking any political will of its own.

A. KOESTER.

Munich.

In Ronald Koven's article "France Defends Summit, Rejects Muskie Criticism" (IHT, May 21), it is suggested that French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet capitalized on traditional anti-American sentiment in his country when he rejected Edmund Muskie's attack on the Giscard-Brezhnev summit meeting in Warsaw. Let us remember that it was Muskie who felt compelled to issue the original harsh words, undoubtedly wishing to capitalize on the traditional anti-French attitude in the United States that has been stirred up over the years by articles such as this one.

In fact, Muskie, an inexperienced

man in foreign affairs, had no reason to attack the French-Soviet encounter, and his action will probably damage U.S.-Soviet dialogue in the weeks to come. It is urgent that such harmful arrogance be eliminated at the State Department, and more important, that the press not condone such absurdities by degrading those who talk back.

JAMES STILLMAN.

Paris.

Embargo the Lot

Why not threaten the French with an embargo on Levi jeans, Snoopy sweatshirts and McDonald's hamburgers and then see how they stand on Afghanistan? A mere week without "Dallas" on BBC-TV would bring the British to their knees. The Italians might be persuaded by an embargo on cowboy boots and Dolby Parton records, and Germany by a hint that no more Fabergé or skateboards will be forthcoming. Finally, should these measures prove unproductive, a short statement announcing the indefinite postponement of the European release of the "Star Wars" sequel should be sufficient to convince any European not to go to Moscow this summer.

STEVEN & PATTY WINSFUR.

Aix-en-Provence, France.

Forced to Talk

The ongoing Cold War, with its symptom of high fever for a new round of the arms race, gives politicians a choice between further escalation or the renewal of East-West dialogue. In view of the fact that a nuclear war can only bring destruction of unimaginable dimensions, leaders of both blocs should realize that they really have no choice but to talk. Destroying the existing channels for dialogue only to construct new ones will take a dangerously long time in face of the current global issues.

JOJI SATO.

Paris.

Back All the Way

It's good that the May 21 editorial page balanced the depressing article by Garrett Hardin with the stirring one by historian Oscar Handlin on keeping U.S. doors open for refugees. Mr. Handlin is a professor of human ecology, a term which takes on cruel meaning when he advocates keeping the door open to the atmosphere, pure for the sake of "our children." He would get rid of the Statue of Liberty and close all doors to refugees and other immigrants.

To be consistent in his efforts to assure the privileges of the privileged, he might as well go all the way: Call for an end to equal opportunity, integration, social welfare legislation, the right of people to organize for self-betterment, freedom of expression. Back, back all the way to the repeal of the Bill of Rights.

MORTON FUNER.

St. Tropez, France.

Salvadoran Revolt

Re Henry Catto (IHT, May 17-18): The domino theory — if El Salvador falls so will Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico — is what led to our disastrous participation in Vietnam. Catto fails to mention that 80 percent of the democratic elements have left the junta and are now in open rebellion. Most Salvadorans identify the United States with the former regime, and U.S. aid only reinforces their hatred and distrust. The present junta is unable to bring about long-needed reforms.

RONALD G. WATSON.

Madrid.

Small Is Beautiful

Terrorism International should be delighted by the news (IHT, May 14) that France is maintaining nuclear weapons "so they can be carried more easily."

AL HIDE.

Vicenza.

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FBI Finds Evidence Plot to Kill Jordan

WAYNE, Ind., May 30. The FBI said last night it had found evidence of a conspiracy to assassinate the president of the United States, Ronald Reagan, in a shooting episode in a hotel parking lot in Fort Wayne, Ind., last night.

President Carter, campaigning in Cleveland last night, said he believed Mr. Jordan was the target of an assassination attempt. "When I first heard of the shooting episode, I was filled with a sense of outrage and with a sense of sadness," Mr. Carter said.

Fort Wayne police said they had only two leads in the case — an empty rifle cartridge and a rifle bullet. A police spokesman said the bullet was found in the parking lot and the 30-06 cartridge was found 60 to 100 feet away in a grassy area near a highway. He said there were signs that someone had lain in wait for Mr. Jordan.

A police spokesman said authorities in Allen County, which includes Fort Wayne, had arrested a motorcyclist, who had three weapons in his possession, one of them a 30-06 rifle. Police planned to run ballistics tests on the weapons, but had not yet determined if it had been fired recently, the spokesman said.

The arrested man, identified as John Douglas, 40, of Grabbill, Ind., was questioned and released.

Police Chief Leon Wolf said Mr. Jordan had told investigators that he was not aware of what happened. "He was facing the hotel room," Mr. Wolf said. "He heard a sound, which he described as a thud. The last thing he remembered feeling was blood."

Doctors said the bullet entered Mr. Jordan's back just centimeters from the spine, then exploded. "That the bullet exploded milliseconds of a second later, there would have been absolutely no chance for survival," said Dr. Jeff Towles, who headed the surgical team that removed part of Mr. Jordan's bullet-damaged intestine in four-and-a-half hours of surgery yesterday.

Dr. Towles said that the removal of Mr. Jordan from the critical list "does not mean that he is out of danger; it means he is weathering the postoperative period very well." But he said Mr. Jordan could recover and return to a normal life in 12 weeks or less.

Mr. Jordan's wife, Shirley, who is confined to a wheelchair, flew from New York to be with her husband.



TEAM — Anna and Bill Fisher stand beside a Skylab model at the Johnson Manned Spacecraft center near Houston after Bill Fisher was named to the 1980 class of astronauts on Thursday to join his wife. She was named to the astronaut program in January, 1978.

Median Family Income in U.S. Rises, But Fails to Keep Up With Inflation

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, May 30 (LAT)

Half of the families in the United States have earnings of more than \$20,000 a year but still cannot keep up with inflation, the Department of Labor reported yesterday.

A survey of U.S. households also showed that the trend toward two-income families is continuing, as both husbands and wives go to work in an effort to cope with rising prices.

The report provided this economic portrait of U.S. families for the 12-month period ending in March:

- The median family income rose 8 percent, reaching \$395 a week. (Median is the midway point; half the families earn more, half earn less.) But the cost of living rose even faster — by 13.3 percent — cutting into buying power. Median income for individuals was \$360 a week in the first quarter of this year.
- When the husband was the sole worker, the median income was \$336 a week. If the wife alone worked, the income was \$354. When both held jobs, it rose to \$529 a week.
- More than 5 million families are headed by unmarried women, and their median weekly income was \$220. This group included divorced or widowed women with children. For the 1.6-million families headed by unmarried men, median income was \$350 a week.

The survey covered wage and salary income, the earnings most people get from their jobs. Interest and dividend income were not considered.

Perhaps the most striking finding of the study was the universal impact of inflation, eroding the value of the dollar even as more and more people poured into the work force in an effort to keep up their standard of living.

In figuring family budgets and expenses, the government has long relied on a hypothetical family consisting of a husband, a nonworking wife and two school-age children. This family is becoming increasingly rare. It now accounts for only 6 percent of the 40 million U.S. families.

The typical family — there are 15 million of them — now has both husband and wife working. Although this group of families enjoyed a 10.5-percent increase in their dollar income for the year ending in March, their buying power actually dropped 3.2 percent because of inflation.

Such a confrontation would be divisive. Sen. Kennedy declared bitterly yesterday that the president's refusal to "make a mockery of democracy," and he warned that the "sounds of silence" would leave intransigent wounds that might cost Democrats the presidency in the fall.

Sen. Kennedy said that he would regard the final round of 1980 primaries Tuesday as a referendum on whether the Democratic rank and file agreed that his plan held merit.

He said that, if he won the most delegates in the primaries, which will be followed by a final round of state caucuses before the August nominating convention, he would then continue to call for debate. He did not say what he would do should he lose Tuesday's round, though later in his speech he declared, "I am not prepared to withdraw from this race. I believe that it can be won and that it must be run for the good of the party and country."

Two weeks ago, in Los Angeles, Sen. Kennedy proposed that he and the president hold a debate before the June 3 primaries. He said then that, if the debate was held, and if Carter won the most delegates in that round, he would withdraw from the race. The Carter campaign rejected the proposal as divisive and desperate.

Carter and Reagan Providing a Preview Of the General Election at Ohio Rallies

By Steven R. Weisman

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 30 (NYT)

A mere six blocks away from each other, President Carter and Ronald Reagan yesterday painted two entirely different pictures of the United States, and of their own visions for the country, at competing nighttime rallies here. Thousands came to see what turned out to be a likely preview of the coming general election campaign.

"In every area of change, in every area of challenge, in every area of danger, because of our courage and strength, America is turning the tide," Mr. Carter declared to the cheering crowd waving American flags and packed into the Nationwide Insurance Co. Plaza in central Columbus.

Speaking a half-mile to the south, Mr. Reagan told his equally enthusiastic audience gathered in front of the Ohio State House, "The simple truth is that it is time for the government to be turned around, because we can't afford four more years of what we presently have had."

The two candidates drew roughly equal crowds of seven thousand each with a half-dozen high school bands, balloons, placards and even scattered hecklers. For each, the rallies marked the culminating phase in the long effort to win the party nomination, and each made clear he had already considered that nomination secure. The primary in Ohio on Tuesday is one of the eight final primaries that day.

Each candidate saluted the crowd with a hearty "God bless you." Mr. Carter doffed his jacket in the sultry, nearly 90-degree heat and rode on top of his limousine through town, while Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, shook hands for a half-hour in the crowded park next to the State House.

But if the scenes of the rallies were similar, the images of the United States presented at each were as two men were speaking as much to each other as to their audiences. Only Mr. Reagan mentioned his opponent by name, however.

The president said, for example, that to help reduce the U.S. dependence on imported oil, "we must conserve energy." And he said that in the last year, Americans had reduced gasoline consumption by more than 3 percent.

By contrast, the former California governor ridiculed the idea of conserving gasoline and said the only answer to the energy crisis was to increase domestic energy production. When the Carter administration faced the energy problem, he said, "All they've come up with is conservation." Since 1920, he said, Americans have been told many times that they were going to run out of energy, and he added: "We've done a lot of driving since."

then, and we'll do a lot more if we will turn the energy industry loose and get the government out of the way."

Mr. Carter drew cheers when he said the United States had the highest productivity per worker among the major industrial nations. Mr. Reagan deplored what he said was the second quarterly decline in American productivity.

Mr. Carter singled out the housing and automobile industries as especially hit by high interest rates, which he said his policies had begun to bring down. Mr. Reagan singled out the same industries as "in a depression, while the rest of the country is in a recession."

Defense Spending

Mr. Reagan called for increases in military pay and defense programs, accusing Mr. Carter of at first advocating such increases and then opposing military spending increases in Congress for the 1980-81 budget to spend money on domestic programs. "Will the real Mr. Carter please stand up?" he said.

Mr. Carter vigorously defended his opposition to some defense increases in the budget resolution now before Congress. "Within the context of a strong defense and a balanced budget," he said, "we are fighting right now today in Congress to meet the recession that is impending with expanded federal assistance housing, with new job programs for young people, and aid to distressed urban areas."

The president said, "We have turned the tide in military strength." Mr. Reagan said, "We must rebuild our defense capability and start the restoration of the strength of America."

Mr. Carter said his administration had balanced the federal budget for the first time in 12 years, but that "we must do it right, with fairness and compassion." Mr. Reagan said that "the budget isn't balanced as they say it is" because of incorrect spending and revenue estimations and because of a failure to eliminate \$50 billion in "waste and fraud."

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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(Continued on Page 12)

KISSINGER ON "INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND OIL"

Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, keynote speaker at the International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "The Energy Emergency, Oil and Money, 1980," will discuss "International Politics and Oil."

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- LONDON CONFERENCE, JUNE 19 AND 20.

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Detective Novels

by Joan Dupont

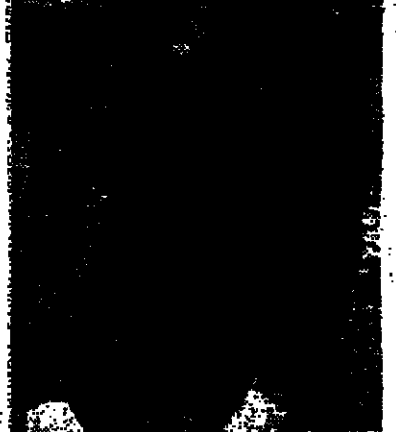
HE scene of the crime is Amsterdam, and the heroes, detectives Grijsman and de Gier, sit around grumbling. "Nothing ever happens in Amsterdam," says de Gier. "A call girl has been stabbed on her houseboat, and the men are off to investigate."

Man van de Wetering, ex-cop, and an ex-hoodlum as well, is the crime series hero. Mastermind of seven novels and two books on Zen Buddhism, Wetering has the adventures of his eye and wears a gentleman's gambustache. There is a jagged edge to his style.

muscular man, he is capable of sitting hours, but this is not natural for him. He made his home in Maine, the last book, "The Maine Massacre," recently was in Paris for the May 31 on of his books, "Le Papou d'Amsterdam" (Outside in Amsterdam) and "Maria so" ("Tumbleweed") in France.

er expected to write thrillers," he says. "I learned French by reading the Magret series, and felt that perhaps I could do better. The whole medium doesn't excite me," he adds.

Wetering is known as the master of mean police procedural novel, a genre not dry enough. Actually, when it comes, Amsterdam is a regular tourist multiple attractions — the prostitutes



van de Wetering.

ous, the canals confounding, and ever-lots lots of general. Also, exotic characters from New Guinea and Curacao, strange sects, drug dealers, a witch.

ooks, written in English, have been in more than a dozen languages. Little van de Wetering points out, seems to be the last thing the amiable have on their minds. Grijsman likes to rum, while de Gier is good on the flite women, and the police commissioner men on with the patience of a Zen man.

de Wetering books is a glimpse into an investigation of, rather than by, force. Not all that interested in crime, the psychology of motivation, he con-on mood.

novels, the Buddhist point of view is acceptable — you have to know it is pot it — but in person, van de Wetering disconcerting switches from the mune mystic. "I never seem to do things people. I don't know why," he says.

ys felt odd, which is why I'm attracted literature — there's a lot of that in Celine and Raymond Queneau.

years ago, an afterthought in a family de Wetering says that he was "a big Home life was dominated by his father of a Dutch multinational compa-father was very powerful. He is the oner. He was a clean man, you see, and est, really very loving, but he had his ethic. I always wanted to get away from him."

ild during the war, he attended a pri-ol in Rotterdam. "My classmates were from wealthy families, and driven to a chauffeur limousine. One night, I was rounded up and killed by the Ger-ne next day. I was the only one left in

the class. There were 20 boys; I kept waiting to be picked up, but I'm not Jewish."

There has been no justice for him ever since. "I saw no reason to accept what was given to us in life and thought that God, if he existed, must be evil." He got away from home when he was 18, supporting himself by doing odd jobs in Capetown, South Africa. "My main concern at that point was whether to commit suicide or destroy myself in more pleasant ways — sex and drugs."

More pleasantly, he got involved with women. "I spent a lot of time taking care of young Jewish ladies in Capetown who were revolting against their parents. Aside from eating crayfish and ham, one way to revolt was to sleep with a non-Jewish boy, and my being available."

He also got involved with a motorcycle gang. "We called ourselves the 'Bad Motherfuckers' and tried to court danger. The idea was to manipulate circumstances, rather than be manipulated by them."

One day, van de Wetering just left. "I couldn't get any further with it," he says. Again, he was a survivor: Most of the gang came to a violent end.

His English, always good, improved in South Africa. "Early on, I found out that everything I wanted to read was translated. So I had to learn English." Although it is rare to find a writer who expresses himself in a second language, he shrugs this off, saying, "There is Beckett, and that Polish man." Actually, he has more than language in common with Conrad; there is something of the rough seaman about him.

He went to London to study philosophy, but pushed on to the Far East where he spent over a year at a Zen monastery in Kyoto. He considered the experience a failure and wrote about it in a book called "The Empty Mirror." Then he turned to other things, heading a textile company in Amsterdam, "the more money I made, the more bored I became," and traveling again. He had married a first time in South Africa. Later, in South America, he met Juanita, his present wife. She was 17, living a sheltered life. "She never knew how Jewish she was until she met me," van de Wetering says with the pride of a man who has captured some rare species. The couple bounced around the world, living in Australia for a while, then settling in Amsterdam, where van de Wetering, to his surprise, was called up by the army.

"I was 33 years old, but in Holland, you're eligible for draft until the age of 34!" He opted for civil service when he discovered that he could become a part-time policeman and drive around in a patrol car. "It was a great joke, after my wild past," he says. "Since I was special and spoke several languages, I was the special darling of the force."

He readily admits that handsome de Gier is "the man I would like to be." de Gier is a cop that even the criminals love: He is dreamy, detached and has a way of slipping into bed with female suspects. Police records and the cases van de Wetering covered are the basis for his books. "Everything I write comes from different stages of my life. I don't fantasize much. I just combine," he says. "In crime, you see people very sharply. I was always dealing with people in crisis. Everybody I met seemed to be in shock. Then you go home and, it's unbelievable, everything goes on as usual — and you expect to see blood on the walls."

In 1966, van de Wetering resumed Buddhist training at a Zen center in Maine. "I went over every year for 10 years until one day, five years ago, my master said that I was some sort of tourist, so I decided to move over there. I don't care about religion, or anything like that. I just want answers to my questions. I want to know what Auschwitz was for, and how that can be accepted. It is unacceptable, but Zen gives me insights that stop the pain for a while," he says.

During training period, five months a year, he rises at 3 a.m. and meditates up to 10 hours a day. "I'm used to getting up early, but I don't like it," he says. "I really like to live as irregularly as possible." As for his work schedule, he works "all the time, everything brings me back to the typewriter," often writing through the night, going off to the sea for short breaks. He scours the beach for driftwood and builds strange objects, such as rocking horses.

Van de Wetering writes his thrillers quickly, in a few weeks. "I plot them out, but then it all goes haywire," he says. He keeps several projects going at once — short stories on his passion for motorcycles, articles on American pop culture, a film script and a new detective novel.

"The film is based on 'The Empty Mirror' and set in Japan," he says. "Of course I have to make it exciting so I'm throwing in, well, I'm just combining it with a little adventure."

Sitting perfectly still, he somehow looks as though he could catapult into yet another life. "Yes," he agrees, "I break with things when I realize I have gone as far as I can. I would leave Zen if I felt it wasn't getting me anywhere. I've left so many times." In his dreams, he does not know why, he lives in New Guinea.

هكذا من النحل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
WeekendThe Other
Isabelle Adjani

by Carol Offen

PARIS — To her last director, she's "a cross between Greta Garbo and Jennifer Jones." She's also been called that "mysterious" young French actress of "classic beauty and talent," and to some people she's a prima donna who capriciously sequesters herself from the press. Everyone seems to have a supply of hyperbole to describe 24-year-old Isabelle Adjani, and she's not quite comfortable with any of it.

Yet extremes seem not so surprising to describe an actress who's strikingly incarnated so many larger-than-life characters on screen — from the low-crazed Adele H. to Nostalgia's sensual prey to the secretive Emily Brontë — while keeping her own character just as elusive offscreen.

"Even when I was a child, my parents used to say 'You're so private,'" says the young actress. "That's probably why it was easier for me to play period characters — I could hide behind the character and the costume and it was very comfortable. You see, I've always been scared by people than by parts," she adds, "but I think I should balance the whole thing now."

Her first step is tackling the role of an "everyday" contemporary woman. After a year and a half break from filming — to await and raise her one-year-old baby — Adjani is about to go to work in West Berlin on "Possession" with Polish director Andrzej Zulawski.

"I feel like I've reached a point where I can express certain things that I dared not express until now," she said recently in her apartment near Pigalle. "That's why I'm excited about making 'Possession,' which is about the breakup of a couple." She plays a woman who leads a secret life with her husband's "double" — "but you never really know if it's her imagination, like in 'Rosemary's Baby,'" Adjani points out.

Sitting casually in her modern living room, wearing a white cotton peasant dress, she could almost pass for an "everyday" though very pretty, young woman. Her long straight dark brown hair falls loosely and her tiny oval face is free of make-up. Her rest period has left her "calmed," she says, and it shows. She speaks freely in English and laughs easily, often at herself. Her warm blue eyes light up whenever a giggling little Barnabe suddenly comes crawling into the room, with his sister or father in hot pursuit.

The father, Bruno Nuytten, was chief of photography for "Barocco," on whose set the couple met four years ago. They're working together again in "Possession" so the whole family plus sister — was ready for the three-month Berlin shoot. "I'm going to take the baby with me as much as I can," says Adjani, whose own family ties to her Algerian father and German mother are still very strong.

"Even now I feel as if I never left my parents. I mean, I never broke the apron strings, really," she says with a laugh. "I grew up faster than

other girls my age. Matured? No. I don't think so. There was no time to analyze what was happening or to deal with it."

At 14, a chance encounter led to Adjani's first film role, shot during a summer vacation. By 17, she was performing classics on the stage of the Comedie Francaise, in addition to other film and stage roles. By day she was pursuing her regular free studies.

"I never had an adolescence because I was always working — that was my pleasure. But I'm starting to catch up on it now," she adds with a giggle. "I'm discovering that it's much more fun than I used to think it was — going dancing and everything."

That's the "calmed" Isabelle Adjani speaking — the one who ventures into public and goes to parties. It's also the one who's had the time to finally "deal with" what's happened to her and the result is a refreshing sense of humor and sharp insights into her own character.

Her career indeed evolved so fast that by the time she was 18 and starring in "La Gifle," the French press was beating a dogged path to the Adjani's suburban Paris door. The following year found her in Hollywood as an Oscar nominee for Truffaut's "The Story of Adele H.," with a flood of American film offers. Accepting a second-rate thriller, "The Driver," "was not the best thing I did for myself," she concedes, but it did spread her reputation still further.

Fairly accessible to the press at first, a series of "surprises" at what she read and her determination to keep her personal life off-limits gradually caused her to withdraw. In 1974, she was awarded the French press "Prix Citron," conferred by journalists on the most uncooperative of their subjects. Although recent press has been quite favorable, the memory still has a sour taste for her. Some French magazines speak as if it happened yesterday, and the recurrent references make Adjani wince. "I think the best thing is to not care at all, but that's something I can't do," she admits.

Whatever the cause, the inevitable effect was "mystery." When a star avoids parties, steals off to her trailer between takes while filming and is known for being "possessive" of her directors, it further fuels the prima donna rumors. Those who know her, however, point to her admittedly "unsocial" private nature and intensity. As for the press, "Isabelle is like a little stray cat who's been hurt, so she's wary of everyone. You just have to win her confidence," says the press attaché on her last film.

And, when she's working, her total absorption in her role comes first. Adjani's usual preparation consists of months of extensive reading and intense study that continue during the filming.

"When I was making 'Adele H.' I would feel overloaded at the end of the day. She didn't leave me for one minute, but I wanted to get rid of her many times, just to see her more clearly," Adjani recalls.

For the 1978 filming of "The Bronte Sisters" — her last movie — Isabelle arrived in the iso-



French actress Isabelle Adjani claims that she's no longer "a mystery woman."

lated English moors location a week early and shut herself up in a room in a nearby village for a total immersion in the character and milieu.

Because of her approach, says Andre Techine, who directed "The Bronte Sisters" and "Barocco," "she's extremely demanding of her director and wants a lot of attention and precise directions, which isn't always easy on a set. That's why she has this reputation for being difficult."

You see, to her the director is simply someone who knows everything, and she constantly poses questions — ones I haven't even raised myself. That can be a little uncomfortable.

"But I certainly wouldn't want to see her lose that intensity and incredible energy," Techine adds. "Those are her attractions — and, to me, that aspect of hers at once childlike and perverse, a sort of Lolita."

By the time "The Bronte Sisters" opened here a year ago, Isabelle Adjani's normally low profile had disappeared altogether from public view. Spending most of her pregnancy in virtual seclusion, she kept the fact a secret from all but close friends till after the birth. With Nuytten working in the United States at the time, what might have been a lonely period for her was

instead "a very peaceful time," she maintains. "It belonged to me and it was like something big was going to happen and I was going to be the first to know," she explains enthusiastically.

Now that motherhood has given her the necessary time and distance to focus more clearly on what she wants to do with her career, Adjani says she's ready to change her track and try acting without a net, so to speak.

"I'm completely incapable of telling you how I'm going to prepare for this role, but I feel more energetic about the work to come. It's hard to explain, but . . ." she pauses, searching for an illustration. "I'm rather a shy person and my parents used to say 'Behave yourself and ne te fais pas remarquer.' It's a very French expression. 'Don't make yourself noticed.' Well, when I'm working I'm trying hard all the time to do just the opposite, and I feel like I'm fighting myself, never letting myself out."

"Now, though, I feel like I'm on new land, where I have all the decisions to make, all the feelings to create. A tabula rasa, yes, that's exactly it."

Then she smiled, and there was nothing mysterious about it.

La Nouvelle Cuisine: Fatty, Faddy and Costly

by Craig Claiborne

NEW YORK — One of the oddities of this generation of home cooks is that most of those who babble about the phrase *la nouvelle cuisine* have little concept of what it is or how it differs from its precursor, a cuisine which, one presumes, should be called *vieille*.

It does not, as most amateurs in the kitchen seem to believe, bespeak a "slimming cuisine." And although many people tend to summarize the new cooking in one word — "lighter" — today's practitioners of *la nouvelle cuisine française* use just as much, if not more, heavy cream — or more likely *creme fraiche* — than their counterparts of one or two generations ago.

Since the debut of the term about 12 years ago, we have spent many hours with the creators of the new "system" and even they are hard put to translate the concept into concrete terms, although there are two noticeable characteristics: the emphasis on artistic presentation of foods and the frequent use of expensive ingredients.

In the last several weeks, Pierre Franey and I have tried to verbalize the differences between the kitchens of Bocuse and Troisgros and those of Escoffier and Urbain Dubois. At the risk of oversimplification, we would offer the following primer to contrast the new with the old.

First, the new cuisine dispenses with flour as a thickening agent. The thickening of a sauce is brought about in two ways, the boiling down of heavy cream or *creme fraiche* and the use of what is called a *fond brun* or demi-glace, essences achieved by the cooking down of bones

and liquid to one consistency or another. A traditional cream sauce based on butter, flour and a liquid is heretical.

The soul of the new cuisine depends on inspiration and improvisation. Nouvelle cuisine is not, as its predecessor was, doctrinaire.

The new cuisine has international borrowings. Thus you will find new flavors in the form of herbs, tastes such as fresh basil and dill (both relative rarities in the old French kitchen), fresh coriander leaves, arugula or rocket, and so on.

The modern Merlot of cuisine employs a multiple variety of oils, mustards, vinegars and peppercorns in his domain. His olive oil is generally virgin, and in his salads it may or may not be blended with hazelnut or walnut oil, or these may be used alone.

Mustards may be flavored with tarragon or chives, shallots or green peppercorns, or a dozen other flavors. Vinegars may have a base that embraces one or another orchard — cherry, pear, raspberry, blueberry and so on. The chef's spice rack will include, in addition to white and black peppercorns, things like *grains du paradis* and other assorted flavors and spices.

French chefs have always taken understandable pride in the "cut" of their vegetables. They "turn" carrots, turnips, potatoes into various shapes — olives, perhaps, batons and so on. Mushrooms are fluted. The basic cut of nouvelle cuisine is *en julienne*, or thin slivers. The presentation is good and so is the texture when julienne strips are undercooked.

Except in one respect, understatement is the hallmark of today's kitchen. The exception is the size of the dinner plates. These must be oversized, measuring at times a foot or more in

diameter, to make the dish more attractive visually. But the portions served on the plates must be modest.

There is understatement in cooking times for most foods. Vegetables must be cooked until they are *al dente*, to preserve their natural taste and interesting texture — as opposed to the old French cuisine, in which vegetables were first

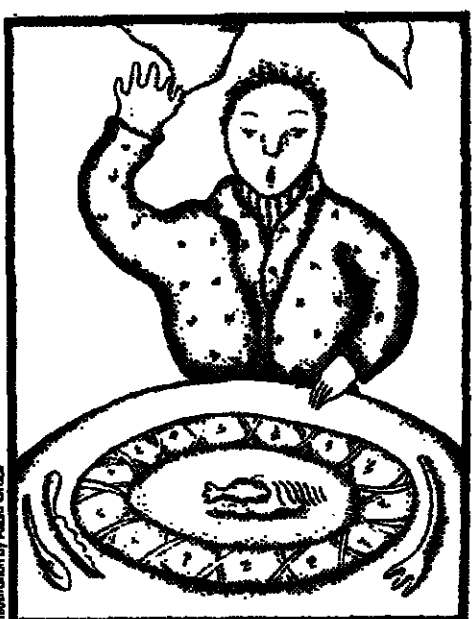


Illustration by Alan Gray

boiled to death and then given a final coup de grace by sauteing them in a skillet with butter.

There is a place in nouvelle cuisine for undercooked fish a la japonaise. One popular version is fresh scallops sliced and served raw with only a light brushing of virgin olive oil plus a grinding of black peppercorns and coriander seeds.

Or fresh salmon, thinly sliced and served raw in a style vaguely Swedish with a brushing of olive oil and fresh dill, chopped or in sprigs.

The Japanese influence is very much in evidence in nouvelle cuisine, not only in the preparation of food but in its arrangement on a plate. The arrangement is stylized and often includes julienne strips of vegetables — leeks, green beans, cucumber, carrots and so on — neatly placed to please the eye. Snow peas and fresh coriander leaves are another borrowing.

As in Japanese food presentations, color plays an important role. And there is plenty of color to work with: the green of watercress, coriander leaves and leeks; the white of celery and the yellow of carrots sliced into julienne strips; the ivory of cooked-down heavy cream or *creme fraiche*; the light jade of a *sauce verte*; the pale rose tomato and cream sauces and so on.

The color elements are arranged so as to harmonize with the basic foods, be it the rich flesh-pink of salmon or the golden brown of roast quail. There are no rules in color contrast any more than there are rules about just how the symmetry or asymmetry works in the arrangement of foods on plates. Each chef becomes his own artist, and the approach to each chef's imaginary drawing board or palette depends on individual whim and taste.

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Skippers on Deck for the Sixth Singlehanded Transatlantic Race

by Marguerite Vaclair

YMOUTH, England — Now's the me to don your deck shoes and six-ack and join the merrymaking in Ymouth — where one of the biggest sail sailing events of the year, the sixth Singlehanded Transatlantic Race (OSTAR) begin on June 7.

Four years, more than 100 sailboats of ceivable shape and size jam the harbor then more or less simultaneously set the Atlantic for Newport, R.I. This e will be monohulls and multihulls, rainbow-colored spinners and some est innovations in equipment and de-y will cost anywhere from a few thou-sars for home-built models to hundreds ands of dollars for the swankiest racing (many sponsored by large companies).

challenge: There's only one man per boat s a long way across the Atlantic. on't have to be a sailing freak to get p in the excitement. Spectators, racers ds, many sporting T-shirts emblazoned name of "their" boat, swarm through rds in this city on the borders of De-cornwall.



Illustration by Monica Pitt Rivers

Half the fun is being offshore in the spectator fleet with hundreds of other boats, each of which tries to outwit the others for front-row vantage points at the starting line (others simply vie for the best on-board party atmosphere).

The result can be a circus, and sea legs do help: Seas can be choppy and "me-first" mania often finds spectator craft — just as the racing boats begin jockeying for the start — streaming in every direction like cars circling Paris' Arc de Triomphe during rush-hour traffic.

The OSTAR, launched in 1960 following a half-crown bet between the celebrated Francis Chichester and Blondie Hasler, is organized by the Royal Western Yacht Club of Plymouth and sponsored by The Observer of London.

It has been called the most prestigious, strenuous and most publicized race of its kind. Solo skippers must cope with rain, fog, cold, scorching sun, gale-force winds or worse — dead calms, breaking seas and, in some cases, ice bergs. Sails may blow out, vital equipment fail, and there's little time for sleep.

Already, this year's OSTAR is setting new records, according to Angela Green at the Observer's OSTAR office in London. It is the first time that just under 100 contenders from 18 countries will compete for the first place trophy in each of three categories, determined by boat

length (minimum: 25 feet; maximum: 56 feet.) It's also the first time the OSTAR will use a sophisticated satellite transmission system to monitor each boat's daily whereabouts.

This year's OSTAR entrants include: • A husband and wife who are competing against one another — British national Rob James and New Zealander Dame Naomi James (the first woman circumnavigator via Cape Horn) in Boatfile and Krier Lady, respectively.

• A Greek national, Antonios Vassiliades, on board Old Navy Lights.

• More sailors from the U.S.A. (23) than from any other country. Next in line are Britain, with 21 competitors, and France, with 15.

Two other women are racing: Florence Arthaud from France, on board Miss Dubonnet, and Judith Lawson from the United States, on board Sera Perfect Sleeper. There's also French-born Jean Lacombe from New York (on Yang), the only 1980 entrant who was in the first OSTAR in 1960.

Among the favorites to win, and sailing trimarans, are Michael Birch from Canada (on Olympus Camera), who made headlines when he sailed a trimaran to a near photo-finish victory in the 1978 transatlantic Route du Rhum; Tom Grossman (on Krier VII) and Philip Weld (on Moxie), from the United States; Nick Keig

(on Three Legs of Mann III) from Britain, Eugene Rigaudi (on VSD) and Michel Horeau (on Maurice Lythci) from France.

Other favorites, on monohulls, include Olivier de Kersauson (on Krier VI) and Jean-Pierre Miller (on Open Space) from France; Kazimierz Jaworski from Poland on Spaniel II; American Warren Luhrs on Tuesday's Child and Edoardo Austoni from Italy on Chica Boba II.

First arrivals are expected in Newport between June 24 and 29, following a crossing ranging from 2,810 miles (for the Great Circle route, the shortest) to about 4,200 miles (for the trade-winds route south of the Azores, the longest).

Then, as racers approach Breton Reef light outside of Newport, the party begins again.

Although Plymouth hotels are booked to capacity, OSTAR race-watching still is worth a daytrip from London — it's only 210 miles — and the price of a good pair of binoculars. Very early in the day, the dock area is filled with an assortment of the most beautiful sailboats in the world — for those who want a closer view.

Then, later on, one can see the spectacular opening of the race — the visual equivalent of an orchestra tuning up before a concert — from Plymouth's Cawsand Bay, about a mile offshore. The departure of the boats under full sail is, quite literally, an unforgettable sight.

International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, To June 22: Vienna Festival. Includes: Musikverein (tel: 65.86.81), Grosser Saal — June 4 at 7:30: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Hubert Soudant conductor (Berg, Rostropovich, Brahms Saal Haydn). June 6 at 7:30: Haydn Trio (Beethoven, Haydn).
*Staatsoper (tel: 53 24/26 55) — May 31 and June 3 at 7: "Falstaff," June 1 and 5 at 6: "Tannhauser," June 4 at 7:30: "La Bohème."

BEELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 031/33.66.85) — June 1-8: "Kiss Me Kate."
BRUSSELS, Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.01/02), Grande Salle — June 3, 5 and 7 at 8: "Werther" (Massenet), Opera Studio Company.
*Forest National (tel: 02/545.90.50) — June 4 at 8:30: Romy Music, June 12 at 8:30: Fleetwood Mac.

ENGLAND

ALDBURGH, June 6-22: Aldeburgh Festival of Music and the Arts. (Aldeburgh Festival Office, High Street, Aldeburgh, Suffolk IP15 5AX.)
BATH, To June 8: Bath Festival. Includes: Guildhall — June 2 at 1 p.m.: Philadelphia String Quartet (Haydn, Schubert), June 4 at 6:30: Baroque String Quartet (Haydn, Beethoven), Theatre Royal — June 5 at 6:30: Extempore Dance Company, June 6 at 7:30: Beethoven Arts Trio (tel: 0225/63362).
COXHEATH, Maidstone, June 2: World Cossack Pie Championship (tel: 0622/46256).
EPSOM, Epsom Racecourse — June 4: The Derby, June 5: Coronation Cup, June 7: Oaks Stakes. (tel: 78/26311).
GLYNDEBOURNE, To Aug. 11: Glyndebourne Festival Opera Season. Includes: June 1, 3 and 7: "Falstaff," June 2 and 6: "Die Entführung," (tel: 0273/813411).
LAKE DISTRICT, To June 14: Lake District Festival. Various music and art. (tel: 096 62/4980).
LONDON, Royal Festival Hall (tel: 528.31.91), June 2 at 8: London Symphony Orchestra, Karl Boehm conductor (Beethoven, Dvorak), June 3 at 8: Philharmonia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor, Murray Perahia piano (Rachmaninoff).
*Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66) — June 1 at 8: Elly Ameling, celebrity concert, June 2 and 5 at 7:30: "Simon Boccanegra," with Sherrill Milnes (see Page 9W), June 4 at 6: "Hilma and Isolda," *Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72) — June 2-14: Dargauds Indian Dance Company.
*Olympia — June 5-14: Fine Arts and Antiques Fair. (tel: 385.12.00).
*Regent's Park — To Aug. 23: Open Air Theater Season. New Shakespeare Company — To June 28: "Much Ado About Nothing," (tel: 486.24.31).
*Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 754.50.53) — June 7-Aug. 31: Andrew Wyeth, retrospective.
*British Museum, New Wing Gallery

— June 5-Oct. 26: "The Ancient Olympic Games," exhibition.
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel: 0789/29.22.71), RSC — May 31, June 2 and 7 at 7:30: June 5 at 2: "Romeo and Juliet," June 3-6 at 7:30; June 7 at 2: "As You Like It."
YORK, June 6-30: York Festival and Mystery Plays (York Festival and Mystery Play Office, 1 Museum Street, York, North Yorkshire YO1 2DT; tel: 0904/26421).

FRANCE

PARIS, June 9-July 12: 17th Marais Festival (tel: 887.74.31/887.81.61). Includes: "Mille Francs de Reconnaissance" (Hugo), Theatre de la Liberte, "Il ne faut jurer de rien" (de Moliere), Compagnie Morin Timmerman, Ensemble Intercontemporain, Worcester Cathedral Choir, Hal Singer Sextet.
*Goethe Institute (tel: 723.61.21) — Through June 30: "Emancipation: Pop-

ular images of the 16th and 17th centuries."
*Galerie Jean Leroy (tel: 277.51.24) — Through June 28: Pierre-Yves Bohn, exhibition.
*Palais des Congrès — June 4 and 5 at 8:30: Paris Orchestra, Daniel Barenboim conductor, Claudio Arrau piano. (tel: 758.27.08).
*Theatre de la Ville (tel: 274.11.24) — May 31 at 8:30; June 1 at 2:30: Plo-

ICELAND

REYKJAVIK, June 1-20: Arts Festival. Includes: Alicia de Larrocha, John Cage, Stan Getz Quintet, P.O. Box 88, Reykjavik, Iceland; tel: 01/12444).

ITALY

FLORENCE, To July 9: 43d Maggio Musicale. June 6-7: Maggio Musicale Orchestra, Horst Stein conductor (Mozart, Bruckner). (tel: 26.28.41).
GROSSETO, Fortezza Medicea — Through Sept.: "The Sienese State Af-

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

HOLLAND FESTIVAL

The 33d Holland Festival takes place June 1-23 in Amsterdam. The Hague/Scheveningen, Rotterdam and other cities. The program includes:
Amsterdam, Stadsschouwburg — June 1 at 2: June 2 at 7: "The Two Fiddlers" (Maxwell Davies), Mickey Theater — June 3-21 at 8:30: "Humboldt's Current" (Chong), Ping Chong & The Fijl Company. Historical Museum, 92 Kalverstraat — To July 6: "Music in Amsterdam," exhibition on the musical life in Amsterdam, concentrating on the 20th century.
The Hague, Koninklijke Schouwburg — June 4 at 8:15: Philobus Dance Theater, Houttuinshallen — June 3 and 4 at 8:30: Hague Philharmonic, Alain Lombard conductor (Berlioz), Mauritshuis, 29 Plein — Dutch 17th-century paintings.

Rotterdam, De Doelen — June 2 at 8:15: The Royal Dançers and Musicians of Bhutan, June 5 and 6 at 9: "Every Good Boy Deserves Favour" (Stoppard/Previn). Festival Offices: 1071 HJ Amsterdam, Willemsparkweg 52; tel: 020/72.22.45; 020/72.33.30, or 2587 RA The Hague, Haarlemstraat 14; tel: 070/55.87.00.

KUOPIO FESTIVAL

Participating in the Kuopio, Finland Dance and Music Festival (June 9-15) this year are the Cullberg Ballet of Sweden, the Dance Group of the City Theater of Helsinki, the Polish Dance Theater, the Ballet of the Budapest State Opera, Los Flamencos, the City Orchestra of Kuopio, the City Orchestra of Rauma and Carola Carlson. Information and tickets: City Theater of Kuopio, Niiralankatu 2, SF-70600 Kuopio 60; tel: 9/71-22.02.10.

ter the Conquest of the Medici." (tel: 0564/22534).
MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.70.41) — June 1 and 6 at 8:30: "Il Matrimonio Segreto," June 1 at 2:30: "The Taming of the Shrew," June 4 at 8:30; June 5 at 2:30: "Andre Chénier."
ROME, Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 46.17.55) — May 31 and June 3: "L'accedia Borgia" (Donizetti), Dame Joan

Profile

Paul McCartney's Vegetarian Charm



Photographed by his wife Linda McCartney, Paul McCartney recently posed in a series of zany disguises.

by Michael Zwerin

CANNES — Paul McCartney's new solo album sounds as though it were recorded in his garage. "McCartney II" is in fact billed as homemade. He plays all the parts himself, and the underproduced overdubbing makes it obvious. He is used to having even his most casual tinkering acclaimed by millions. But he is a myth, and even his casual products are events.

He set out on an afternoon's promotional campaign for the album one afternoon during the Cannes film festival. Beatles do not appear in public often, and gourmet food was wolfed down at McDonald's tempo in the journalistic crossfire: "With all the money you have in the bank, do you still enjoy music?" one American journalist asked (he could not understand how anyone enjoys anything other than money).

McCartney answers patiently: "When I was a kid, I used to think that if I won the pools one day I would buy a guitar, a car and a house in the order. Then, when I did win the pools, that's exactly what I did. Music always came first. It always will I hope."

I have observed other myths. Mick Jagger was bored and evil, a nasty cat that could never be called interesting. Bob Dylan looked like he had been lonely for so long he was no longer even aware of it.

With McCartney, the conclusions are less clear. He seems to have made up his mind that it is all impossible, but his record company told him that this one afternoon could sell more than 100,000 albums in France alone, and since it was probably the closest thing to work he would have to do this year, he would do it. He has made up his mind to be a good boy this afternoon — a decision he may make too often. That is speculation. He is short of breath, but

it may only be due to breathtaking questions like: "Is there any chance of the Beatles' reuniting?"

How many times has he heard that one? "It's a little bit like talking about getting Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton back together." He grins grimly.

"How did you like Japan?"

McCartney had recently been thrown into a Japanese jail for possession of grass. He is an old-fashioned pothead. Doesn't that seem charming now, in the hard-drug age? Potheads are like bird-watchers now, ecological; as the French put it, "folklorique." He looks disappointed: "I didn't get to see much of Japan."

Paul is with his wife Linda this afternoon. She is the American daughter of a well-known and successful lawyer. They have been married 10 years. Linda sings and plays keyboards with Paul's group "Wings." They are known to be inseparable. They are in Cannes because she has made a four-minute animated cartoon, an explanation that she always preferred Walt Disney's shorts to the main features.

Later on, during a formal press conference, the question arises: "What do you two like most about each other?"

She (straight face): "His sense of humor." He (lascivious smile): "Her legs."

From here the questioning deteriorates further: "Paul, as you know, Roger Daltrey is in town. Are you planning to steal his show?"

Daltrey is lead singer with The Who. The Who are not quite myths, though close. Daltrey has also come to Cannes to promote a film.

"No . . . Paul grimaces in pain. "I'm not going to steal Roger's show."

Linda has a strong, pioneer woman's face, not what some would call pretty (certainly not as pretty as Paul's), but it reflects a personality that insists on pulling its own weight.

The McCartneys are vegetarians, grow their

own wheat and oats in Sussex and Scotland. They have four children, the younger three with She who wears workaday jeans and a shirt she might wear growing her own wheat, and her oldest daughter wants to be a horse as a grown-up. Paul's blue is unassuming — you could imagine his in it on as he tiptoes out of one of his many sneak an illicit steak and kidney pie at the village pub.

Sometimes Linda suspects she might be doing something in the country, so she goes parties and is always amazed (to discover she hasn't missed a thing. Paul just likes music and spending time with the kids).

Kids. Animals. Healthy values. Diet. Is this some sort of con? After all, don't become a myth by being a bad publicity person. They just can't be so bloody.

Then it hits you. It's not a question of It's mythic boredom. Becoming a myth in godlike exploits and gods live in paradise, is where longings stop. (It is myth, Switzerland in this respect). There is no myth there. Yet insecurity is the foundation. So are we to believe that Mick Jagger the right idea? To survive as a myth you must be evil ("Please allow me to introduce myself, a man of wealth and taste.")

Let's ask Paul about his muse, to strike a chord. Needs to be shook up, poor it. He says he fell out of bed the other night with a song in his head. He wasn't sure if it was a dream or if it was something he'd heard somebody else. He kept asking people: "No luck there. Try this: 'I met some old kids who never even heard of the Beatles. How does that make you feel?'"

He seems absolutely ecstatic. "Older."

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Oil-Sands Mining Project Set in Canada

GARY, Alberta, May 30 (UPI) — Petro-Canada Exploration Inc. has announced plans yesterday for a \$6 billion oil-sands mining project in the Fort McMurray area, capable of producing 125,000 barrels of oil daily by 1990.

Drilling in Baltimore Canyon

ANTIC CITY, N.J., May 30 (AP) — Teneo is again drilling an oil well in the Baltimore Canyon area off the New Jersey coast from three successful wells drilled by it and Teneo.

Selling Coal-Mining Machines to U.S.

ERDAM, May 30 (Reuters) — Rijn-Schelde-Verolme Machinefabriek said it won an order for delivery of 200 coal-mining machines by Thin Seam Miner Leasing Corp. of the United States. The order worth 800 million guilders (about \$407.6 million), it said, has also taken a 25 percent stake in Thin Seam Miner Leasing and a 25 percent stake in Coal Systems Ltd., which will operate the machine in coal in the United States, the company said.

Plans to Increase Share Capital

N, May 30 (AP-DJ) — Olivetti confirmed today a planned 101 percent (about \$120 million) increase in its share capital, the third in two years.

General to Sell Through Independents

YORK, May 30 (NYT) — Data General announced yesterday that it will market small-business computer systems through independent dealers.

Media Merger Apparently Off

INGTON, May 30 (AP) — The largest broadcast merger ever, that of the Cox Broadcasting Corp. into General Electric, now officially dead.

Met Extends Offer for Liggett Group

ON, May 30 (AP-DJ) — Grand Metropolitan said its wholly owned subsidiary GM Sub Corp. has extended until June 2 the expiration of its offer to purchase equity securities of Liggett Group Inc. was to have expired at midnight last night New York time.

Decides Against Raising Stake in Seat

May 30 (AP-DJ) — Fiat, Italy's largest private automaker, announced today that it would not exercise its option to increase its stake in the Spanish state-owned company Seat.

and its decision was based on the fact that conditions of the accord between the two companies June 11, 1979, had not been met. It did not, however, inform sources previously said that the main disincentive to the Spanish government's refusal to lift controls on auto prices.

Monetary Policy

Believe Inflation Under Control for '81

May 30 (AP-DJ) — The Swiss sensitivity to inflation is acute. When things got out of hand and the rate jumped to more than 10 percent in the early 1970s, a combination of belt-tightening and a mass exodus of foreign workers pushed the rate down to under 1 percent and it did not advance through 1978.

Last Year's 'High'

31, we shall not see an inflation problem anywhere in Switzerland. The head of the economics ministry, Hans Maass, said that the central bank's inflation target of 3 percent was not a prediction of rate of under 3 percent down from perhaps 4 to 5 percent, which would be a problem from the trouble of slightly more than 5 percent.

Is Urged Reschedule External Debt

May 30, (Reuters) — The leading monetary agencies urged Zaire to seek further deferral of its external debt to relaunch its economic recovery.

Verapahans, vice-president

Verapahans, vice-president of the bank, told a press conference the balance of payments account was now roughly even, stress and strains will be servicing the debt and we will seek further relief, he added.

month Zaire also rescheduled

month Zaire also rescheduled \$450 million of the bank's commercial banks behind on interest and payments.

House Study Rejects U.S. Auto Curbs

New, Smaller Models Seen Beating Imports

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, May 30 (NYT) — A House trade subcommittee, rejecting import restrictions to deal with problems of the U.S. auto industry, predicts that American cars will be able to challenge foreign cars head-on by the mid-1980s and that only the larger world manufacturers will survive the coming competition.

In the most comprehensive study yet made of the industry's future by any government body, the House panel warned that U.S. companies and workers face troubled times over the next 18 months.

But by the end of 1982 the study forecast that U.S. industry will be producing 7 million newly designed fuel-efficient cars that will begin to redress the balance and that there will be a growing demand for U.S.-built cars in the world market.

The subcommittee report, which will be published next week, was drawn up by the Carter administration in weighing regulatory, tax and credit measures to help the industry over the short term.

For the time being, barring a continued sharp deterioration in automotive employment, both the administration and the legislators agreed to have ruled out actions aimed at curbing Japanese imports, which account for one of every four cars sold in the United States.

"There has been no change from the free trade policy articulated by the president, although there is still a lot of concern about the state of the auto industry," said Robert Hormats, deputy U.S. trade representative.

Despite growing pressure for protectionist measures from the United Auto Workers union and Ford Motor, the House trade panel was not restrained in its comments on U.S. market penetration by Japanese automakers.

The thrust of its report, which will help set the tone for the debate on auto policy in coming months, was that with the advent of the so-called world car, the international flow of trade should be unimpeded.

The term describes a type of vehicle that is small, economical, suited for many types of climates and conditions and that can be assembled with components produced at several points around the world.

The Ford Fiesta, General Motors' "T-body," Volkswagen's Rabbit and Golf, Honda Civic and Fiat Strada are among such cars already being produced today.

Global Movement

The movement toward worldwide operations, said the report, will not only dramatically increase the international flow of parts but also weed out weaker manufacturers lacking the capital for global commitments.

The report quotes one expert who predicts that by the year 2000 there may be only a dozen producers worldwide, as against 30 independent automakers today. The legislators expect that mergers similar to the Renault-American Motors tieup will "sweep" the industry in the 1980s.

In commenting on the auto trade relationship with Japan, the report noted that considerable effort and some progress had been made in encouraging Japan to purchase auto parts here, in making it easier for U.S. companies to export autos to Japan and in getting Japanese auto assembly plants in the United States.

Honda's Decision

Honda's decision to build an auto assembly plant in Ohio was especially welcomed by the panel. The report estimates that over the next five years the U.S. auto industry will spend some \$75 to \$90 billion to redesign its car fleet.

"These models will be directly competitive with Japanese and European cars for the first time since World War II," it asserted, adding that "since most United States auto production facilities will be less than five years old by 1986, they will be more highly automated and efficient than those of today, making the new United States models not only competitive in engineering and design, but in price as well."

British Oil Use Declines 14.4%

LONDON, May 30 (AP-DJ) — Consumption of petroleum in Britain fell 14.4 percent in the first quarter of 1980 from the like year-earlier period, the Department of Energy said yesterday.

Coal consumption fell 3 percent while natural gas consumption rose 0.1 percent during the same period. Total energy consumption on a primary fuel input basis fell 6.6 percent. The department attributed a large part of the decline to the relatively mild winter of 1979-80.

Meanwhile, production of crude oil during the period was 20.4 million tons, up 15.8 percent from the first quarter of 1979. But refinery output fell 5.9 percent over the period and inland deliveries fell 14.6 percent. In particular, fuel oil inventories fell by nearly a third, partly because of reduced oil burning at power stations, the department said.



Herbert, left, and Nelson Bunker Hunt testify Thursday before the House agriculture subcommittee on the silver market crash.

Hold 106 Million Ounces

Hunts Can Use Loan To Buy More Silver

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP) — Nelson Bunker and Herbert Hunt will be able to keep their vast silver holdings and buy still more under terms of the \$1 billion rescue loan package they negotiated with major U.S. banks, it was disclosed in congressional hearings yesterday.

Part of the loan money will be used to buy silver under a contract the Hunts signed some time ago, Federal Reserve Board chairman Paul Volcker told the Senate Banking Committee.

Since last June, the Hunts have purchased at least 106 million ounces of silver, it was revealed in a Commodity Futures Trading Commission report made public by Sen. Donald Stewart, D-Ala. The total includes only the Hunts' purchases on the U.S. futures market, and not silver bought overseas.

The report showed that the two brothers and a company they control — International Metals Investment — have taken delivery of 21,354 silver futures contracts since last June.

Each contract is for 5,000 ounces. The 106.1 million ounces would be worth almost \$1.4 billion at current prices of about \$13 an ounce.

Under questioning by Sen. Stewart, Mr. Volcker admitted for the first time, that the Hunts will be able to make at least one more purchase of silver using money from their controversial loan.

He said that the loan permits the Hunts to make good on a "forward contract" they signed to buy silver. He did not say how much silver the contract will give to the Hunts.

Mr. Volcker said that the loan agreement will prevent them from continuing to speculate in silver and will require them to sell off present holdings.

His testimony appeared to conflict with what the Hunts' lawyer Roger Goldberg told reporters after Nelson Bunker and Herbert Hunt appeared before a House agriculture subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Ed Jones, D-Tenn.

Mr. Goldberg said that the silver the Hunts already own "would be treated as an investment and dealt with in an orderly fashion." He said that there is "no time limit to liquidate silver in the loan agreement signed with a group of major banks."

The loan requires Nelson Bunker, Herbert and their brother, Lamar, to transfer all their assets to a new partnership formed with Placid Oil, owned by Hunt family trusts. Placid will also take over the Hunts' silver speculating debts, and pay them off with the nearly \$1 billion borrowed from the banks.

Nelson Bunker and Herbert Hunt told the agriculture subcommittee that they were the victims, not the cause, of silver market manipulation.

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U.S. Economic Indicators Fall Record 4.8% in April

WASHINGTON, May 30 (UPI)

— The index of leading economic indicators — a barometer of future economic trends — fell a record 4.8 percent in April, indicating the worst of the U.S. recession is yet to come, the government said today.

The decline in the index was the largest since the Commerce Department began keeping track in 1948 and eclipsed the previous record drop of 3 percent set in September 1974 when the nation was mired in the worst economic disaster since the Great Depression.

The record April decline in the index of leading indicators, coming on the heels of a fairly large drop in March, signals a steep decline in industrial production and real gross national product during the second quarter, said Commerce's chief economist Courtney Slater.

She also warned that the economic statistics that will be released in coming weeks "are likely to reinforce this picture."

But Mrs. Slater said the index does not say much about the long-term direction of the economy and noted the "recent moderation in the rate of inflation and the dramatic turnaround in interest rates in April and May are laying the groundwork for the economic decline to level off and for recovery to begin."

Unusual Development

In an unusual development, all 10 components of the index fell last month, the department said.

The report was preliminary in nature and the April figure probably will be revised next month. But the size of the drop was so great, it is likely that even with the revision, April will remain the worst month on record.

The department said new data revealed that in the March decline the indicator was actually 2.1 percent instead of the 2.6 percent reported earlier.

Government economists caution that the index should not be used to gauge the depth of the recession and provides no clues as to exactly how long the economic downturn will last.

However, the index is designed to give a short-term prediction of where the economy is headed.

April's drop, taken in together with other declines in recent months, suggests the nation has not yet seen the worst of this recession.

With the exception of January, the index has been dropping steadily for the past seven months, marking the longest string of poor performances since the severe recession five years ago.

The index now stands at 126.3, its lowest point since April 1976.

While layoffs contributed the most to the drop, declines were also registered in the average workweek, vendor performance, the change in total liquid assets, stock prices, building permits and the change in sensitive raw materials prices.

Contracts and orders for plant

and equipment, stock prices and the money supply also fell, the department said.

The government said its index of coincident indicators that is supposed to move in tandem with the economy declined a substantial 1.9 percent in April. It was further confirmation the 1980 recession has taken hold.

The index of lagging indicators, which tends to ride in the wake of economic activity, rose 4.4 percent in April, following a 5.3 percent increase in March. This indicates the economy put on one last spurt before it collapsed into recession midway through the first quarter of the year.

Prices on Big Board Up; Oil Issues Finish Strong

NEW YORK, May 30 (Reuters)

— Despite depressing economic news, prices on The New York Stock Exchange closed higher after a 14-point decline yesterday.

Leadership again came from oil issues, but was joined by a strong showing from metals.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed about 4.60 points higher to finish at \$50.85; advances led declines 4 to 3 on volume of about 35 million shares.

Stock prices opened lower, but turned higher in early afternoon. The Commerce Department confirmed a prediction by economists yesterday that the U.S. index of leading economic indicators for April would be sharply lower. The actual fall was a record 4.8 percent, after a revised 2.1 percent drop in March.

Analysts said buyers returned to the market encouraged by the market's ability to resist a major decline on the news. One analyst said the drop in the indicators and indications of a steep recession could have been seen as holding promise of a big drop in inflation.

Analysts said investors were encouraged by lower interest rates. Also, many of them apparently discounted bad economic news in Thursday's sharp setback.

IU International was active and higher. The Ontario Securities Commission has ruled that Atco Ltd. could proceed with its bid to acquire 16.2 million shares IU shares in exchange for the 12.1 million shares IU owns in Canadian Utilities.

AMP Inc. made the active list with a block of 140,300 shares crossed over the counter at 39 1/2.

Howard Johnson, a 3/4-point winner Thursday, was higher at one point in active trading. Imperial Group Ltd. says it hopes to complete its acquisition of Howard Johnson by June 16.

Ponderosa System, a 2-point winner Thursday, won support. General Host has acquired 7.1 percent of the operator of self-service steak houses.

CPC International was lower after a delayed opening. The company said some small investors apparently were taking profits. The firm said it knew of no corporate developments to warrant the activity in its stock.

French Wages Increase
PARIS, May 30 (Reuters) — French hourly wages rose 3.9 percent in the first quarter after a 3.4 percent gain in the fourth quarter of 1979, the Labor Ministry said.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 30, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	DK
Amsterdam	1.851	4.572	109.82	4.329	4.887	118.88	48.38
Brussels (a)	28.59	66.715	16.82	6.877	2.4118	14.596	5.15
Frankfurt	1.774	4.167	102.93	4.293	4.835	107.25	42.26
London (a)	2.346	4.167	1.183	9.455	1.8640	4.49	3.875
Milan	89.65	1,055.98	469.36	201.66	—	79.42	30.90
New York	—	2.323	0.5627	0.242	0.0112	0.512	0.0025
Paris	4.123	9.646	232.85	4.955	5.1135	14.54	5.4670
Zurich	1.453	3.8716	93.528	4.0264	4.1972	94.65	3.8114
ECU	1.494	0.682	2.5776	5.813	1102.48	2.743	40.256

\$ Sterilized; 1/12 Irish L.

(a) Commercial franc; (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound; (c) Units of 100; (d) Units of 1,000.

Dollar Values

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	DK
Belgium	0.0047	1.16	0.2536	0.0047	0.0047	0.0047	0.0047
Canada	0.0021	1.16	0.2536	0.0021	0.0021	0.0021	0.0021
Denmark	0.1799	1.16	0.2536	0.1799	0.1799	0.1799	0.1799
France	0.022	1.16	0.2536	0.022	0.022	0.022	0.022
Germany	0.0047	1.16	0.2536	0.0047	0.0047	0.0047	0.0047
Italy	0.0047	1.16	0.2536	0.0047	0.0047	0.0047	0.0047
Japan	0.0047	1.16	0.2536	0.0047	0.0047	0.0047	0.0047
Netherlands	0.0047	1.16	0.2536	0.0047	0.0047	0.0047	0.0047
Sweden	0.0047	1.16	0.2536	0.0047	0.0047	0.0047	0.0047
Switzerland	0.0047	1.16	0.2536	0.0047	0.0047	0.0047	0.0047
U.S.	0.0047	1.16	0.2536	0.0047	0.0047	0.0047	0.0047

Stamp investors have another year of spectacular success

GB and Commonwealth stamps up 66.3% in 1 year

Investors in stamps have had a great year again. This is shown by the second annual review of stamp prices recently published by the independent researchers—P.E. Consulting Group.

They found that a random 210 Great Britain and Commonwealth stamps rose by an average of 66.3% between 1979 and 1980 catalogue prices. The average for stamps in a wide selection of countries was 31.1%.

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Chicago Futures

U.S. Commodity Prices

Mar	1497	1492.9	1418.0	1499.2	+75.0
Apr	1539.0	1539.0	1540.0	1544.0	+75.0
May	1540.0	1544.0	1540.0	1544.0	+75.0
Jun	.	.	.	1614.0	+75.0
Jul	.	.	.	1614.0	+75.0
Aug	.	.	.	1614.0	+75.0
Sep	.	.	.	1614.0	+75.0
Oct	.	.	.	1614.0	+75.0
Nov	.	.	.	1614.0	+75.0
Dec	.	.	.	1614.0	+75.0
Est. sales 4800; sales Thur. 3,175.					
Total open interest Thur. 2,657 off 147 from Wed.					
GOLD					
98 Troy oz. dollars per troy oz.					
Jul	\$320.0	\$320.0	\$320.0	\$428.0	+17.46
Aug	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	+17.29
Sep	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	+17.50
Oct	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	+17.50
Nov	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	+17.50
Dec	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	+17.50
Jan	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	+17.50
Feb	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	+17.50
Mar	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	+17.50
Apr	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	+17.50
May	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	+17.50
Jun	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	+17.50
Jul	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	+17.50
Aug	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	+17.50
Sep	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	+17.50
Oct	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	+17.50
Nov	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	+17.50
Dec	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	+17.50
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Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

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 120 Horn: Comb.
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 122 Ultimate
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 123 King of
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 124 Dogie catcher
 125 "Sundays"
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[illegible]

C F			C F		
ALGARVE	17 43	Overcast	MADRID	17 43	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	13 35	Cloudy	MIAMI	21 61	Cloudy
ANKARA	26 79	Cloudy	MILAN	18 61	Cloudy
ATHENS	27 81	Fair	MONTREAL	17 44	Cloudy
BEIRUT	32 90	Fair	MOSCOW	22 72	Cloudy
BELORADE	22 72	Cloudy	MUNICH	17 43	Cloudy
BERLIN	15 39	Foggy	NEW YORK	20 58	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	23 72	Cloudy	NORWICH	17 43	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	24 75	Cloudy	OSLO	15 57	Showers
BUDAPEST	23 72	Cloudy	PARIS	15 57	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20 68	Cloudy	PRAGUE	14 59	Cloudy
CHENGDE	25 78	Foggy	REIMS	15 57	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	25 77	Overcast	SOFIA	16 75	Foggy
DUBLIN	12 54	Overcast	STOIKHOLM	15 59	Overcast
EDINBURGH	12 54	Cloudy	TEHRAN	30 86	Fair
FLORENCE	23 72	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	21 77	Fair
FRANKFURT	12 54	Overcast	TOKYO	22 72	Overcast
GENEVA	9 48	Showers	TURIS	23 77	Cloudy
HELSINKI	26 68	Overcast	VIEENNA	26 68	Cloudy
HOUSTON	23 72	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	23 73	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	27 81	Fair	WASHINGTON	14 55	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20 70	Cloudy	ZURICH	13 35	Rain
LONDON	14 41	Rain			
LONDON	16 59	Showers			
LOS ANGELES	21 70	Cloudy			

(Yardstick's readings in U.S. and Canada at 7 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT)

BERN, May 30 (UPI) — What with inflation, most Swiss probably do not have to time to worry that Bern is short on baby bears. But then most Swiss don't live in Bern.

For the Swiss capital the fact that for the first time in 25 years its only bear cubs are plastic souvenirs or chocolate miniatures is a minor catastrophe.

"They'll kill me if this happens again next year," director Hannes Saegesser said when his charges in Bern's bear pit failed to produce offspring this year.

But not only has the alpine brown bear been Bern's city symbol for 550 years — "Bern" is thought to be an old Celtic word for "bear" — the lack of cubs has deprived its citizens of their traditional festival marking the first public appearance of the newborn animals. Considerable tourist revenue is being lost.

"This is the first time for as long as I can remember that there have been no new baby bears in Bern," a tourist office spokesman said. "Everybody was very disappointed."

Mr. Saegesser said that the 14 adult bears are favorites with foreign tourists. Their purchases of souvenirs and tidbits for the bears pay the bears' upkeep — and the keeper's salary.

Blissfully unaware of all the fuss, Lucy, an 18-year-old brown bear, was in the doghouse at the bear pit. She was the only one of the six females to bear cubs this year, but she killed them within a few days.

"I just don't understand it," Mr. Saegesser said. "Lucy has had 11 cubs over the last few years and is usually such a good mother."

Some years so many cubs are born they have to be sold to make room in the bear pit. There are Bernese bears in zoos all over Europe — Innsbruck, Mulhouse, Madrid, Berlin, Verona.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

But what is far more interesting about Kramer's subjects is their individuality. One comes away from "Unsettling Europe" with a series of snapshots in one's mind's eye. There is the one of Mrs. Martin, in the chapter called "Les Pieds Noirs," shaking hands at a village funeral with a man who twenty years earlier was in Algeria, and who had lost her and her children to their deaths: "He was ashamed and turned his head away." And there is the one of Akbar Hassan — a Kutchi Moslem now living among the polyglot Asians who have taken over Southall — polishing the second-hand Mercedes he bought for £100,000, because he "needed" a Mercedes (though he can't afford for gasoline for it), and dreaming of the past when he was a "big capitalist man" in Uganda. In those days he owned five elegant Mercedes trucks, supported his large family in style, and had an abundance of money, he refers to as "the English confidence," until Idi Amin threw all the Asians out and confiscated their fortunes.

And so, by effortless degrees, these affectionate portraits flower into a kind of sociology. And we come away from "Unsettling Europe" with an understanding of the peculiar and contradictory nature of Italian Communism, with a sense of the degrees and stresses of unemployment in southern Italy, and with a feeling for what it means to think of yourself as a European, because for more than 100 years the shadow of colonialism has colored you a European, and yet finally not to be able to locate a Europe in which you are not a hated stranger.

"Into the Cracks of History"

My only quarrel with "Unsettling Europe" is over the extent to which Kramer has invoked a cliché idea of Europe against which to contrast these "people who felt that the cracks of history" — as a friend of hers calls her subjects. I don't think Europe can be thought of as a series of code words "like social democra-

We retain these snapshots because Kramer makes them matter. She does so through the novelistic technique of zeroing in on objects like the schoolboy notebook in which Predrag lies in "The Inavardar" chapter does his mysterious disappearance, jottings in order to show his neighbors that he "somebody" he is. The notebook has become a joke in the Serbian village where Predrag grew up. But it is no joke that in order for him to build a house for his family that will be the badge of his manhood — when it is eventually finished — he must spend 11 months of the year working on the assembly line at Godalene, near Seattle, in the Pacific Northwest. Sweden, giving him a kind of "life" in an antiseptic concrete pile surrounded by other migrant laborers that he and his wife barely nod to.

As the weight of these objects builds up, we begin to want to know the whys and wherefores of Predrag's problem, just as we long to know the source and seriousness

And so, by effortless degrees, these affectionate portraits flower into a kind of sociology. And welcome away from "Unsettling Europe" with an understanding of the peculiar and contradictory nature of Italian Communism, with a sense of the degrees and stresses of unemployment in southern Europe, and with a feeling for what it means to think of yourself as a European, because for more than 100 years the shadow of colonialism has colored you a European, and yet finally not to be able to locate a Europe in which you are not a hated stranger.

'Into the Cracks of History'

My only quarrel with "Unsettling Europe" is over the extent to which Kramer overstates the role of Europe against which to contrast these "people who fell into the cracks of history," as a friend of hers calls her subjects. I don't think Europe can be thought of as a series of code words "like social democracy, *Gastarbeiter*, *Yves Saint Laurent*, terrorism, the state, the bourgeoisie, the pope and high culture" any more than Kramer now thinks of Europe as peasant Communists, clivandrate" (Swedish for "immigrant"). "New commonwealth" (the official British way to say "colonized") immigrants, or "les pieds noirs" or "French Algerians"). But then Kramer wrote these pieces over a number of years "in her capacity the New Yorker's reporter in Europe," and in the process of putting them together in a single book she felt an understandable need to see what they added up to.

The important thing is that they add up to a vivid gallery of human portraits. What's more, to judge from the chronology of the pieces, she improves at her art by leaps and bounds. Her people come to life as both individuals and representatives. And they last in the reader's memory.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

ARF! ARF! ARF!

IT MAY BE WRONG FOR ME TO SAY IT ABOUT MYSELF...

WOOF WOOF WOOF WOOF WOOF

BUT I THINK MY BARK HAS A RATHER NICE TONE..

Snoopy

I WANT THE MOST EXOTIC PERFUME YOU GOT.

THAT WOULD BE "EVENING IN PARIS, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES" ...SIXTY DOLLARS AN OUNCE.

WHAT DO YOU HAVE FOR THREE BUCKS?

"MIDNIGHT IN PEORIA, ROUTE 24, JUNCTION EIGHT"

PETER'S DRUG STORE

PETER'S DRUG STORE

PETER M. JONES

THE PRISONER WILL BE HANGED JUNE 31 AT 7 A.M.

THERE'S ONLY THIRTY DAYS IN JUNE, SIRE...

...MAKE THAT JULY!

A REPRIEVE!

I CAN'T BELIEVE THAT EVIE WOULD HAVE COME INTO TOWN WITHOUT FIRST LETTING ME KNOW!

WHEN SHE CALLED THE ANSWERING SERVICE, I ASSUMED SHE WAS BACK HOME! I'LL CALL SHARON!

JUSTIN? YEAH, THIS IS SHARON! ANYTHING WRONG?

LOOK, I'M SORRY TO WAKE YOU—BUT I'M CALLING ABOUT EVIE!

THE MENTALIST: NOV. 11, 2010

TAXI, SIR?

WHY, YESH CAN YOU TAKE ME INTO TEHRAN?

OF COURSE, INFERRATEE YOU GOING SEE, SIR?

YOU DO HAVE A WORK ORDER PERSONALLY SIGNED BY THE AVTALLAH, DON'T YOU, SIR?

ROYAL TEHRAN HILTON.

OPERATOR, I WANE TO CU IN THE PASS AND HAVE PREPARED VOTE BY

A WHAT?


Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INVE
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

MUGMY
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

SPOMIE
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

HILERS
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Print answer here: "  "

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GROOM FAINT HOPPER SCENIC
Answer: How flea markets start—FROM "SCRATCH"

YOU SEE? IT JUST SEEMS LIKE HE NEVER SLEEPS.

